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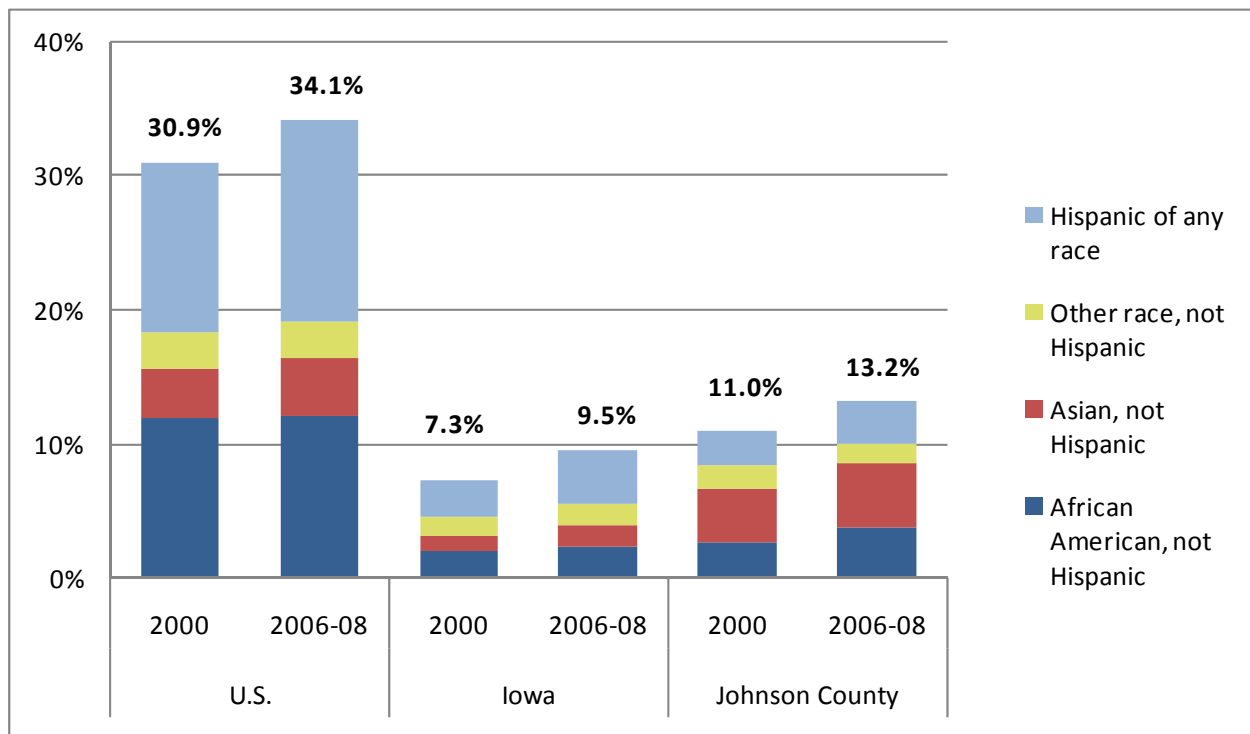
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Racial and Ethnic Diversity: Percent of Population by Race and Hispanic or Latino

	U.S.		Iowa		Johnson County	
	2000	2006-08	2000	2006-08	2000	2006-08
Not Hispanic or Latino						
White	69.1%	65.9%	92.7%	90.5%	89.0%	86.8%
Black or African American	12.0%	12.1%	2.0%	2.4%	2.7%	3.8%
Asian	3.6%	4.3%	1.2%	1.6%	3.9%	4.8%
Other race or multi-racial	2.8%	2.7%	1.3%	1.5%	1.7%	1.4%
Hispanic or Latino of any race	12.5%	15.1%	2.8%	4.0%	2.6%	3.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census, Census 2000 and American Community Survey

Percent of Population that is Hispanic or Non-white



Source: U.S. Census, Census 2000 and American Community Survey

Age: Percent of Population by Age Group

	U.S.		Iowa		Johnson County	
	2000	2006-08	2000	2006-08	2000	2006-08
Under 18	25.6%	24.5%	25.0%	23.8%	20.0%	20.8%
18 to 24	9.6%	9.8%	10.2%	10.3%	23.3%	21.1%
25 to 64	52.3%	53.1%	49.9%	51.2%	49.1%	50.2%
65 or older	12.4%	12.6%	14.9%	14.7%	7.5%	7.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census, Census 2000 and American Community Survey

Family Structure: Percent of Families that are Married Couples and Single Parents

	U.S.		Iowa		Johnson County	
	2000	2006-08	2000	2006-08	2000	2006-08
Married couple families	76.7%	74.4%	83.1%	80.5%	82.7%	81.0%
Female-headed single-parent families	17.3%	18.7%	12.1%	13.7%	11.6%	14.0%
Male-headed single-parent families	6.0%	6.9%	4.8%	5.8%	5.7%	5.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census, Census 2000 and American Community Survey

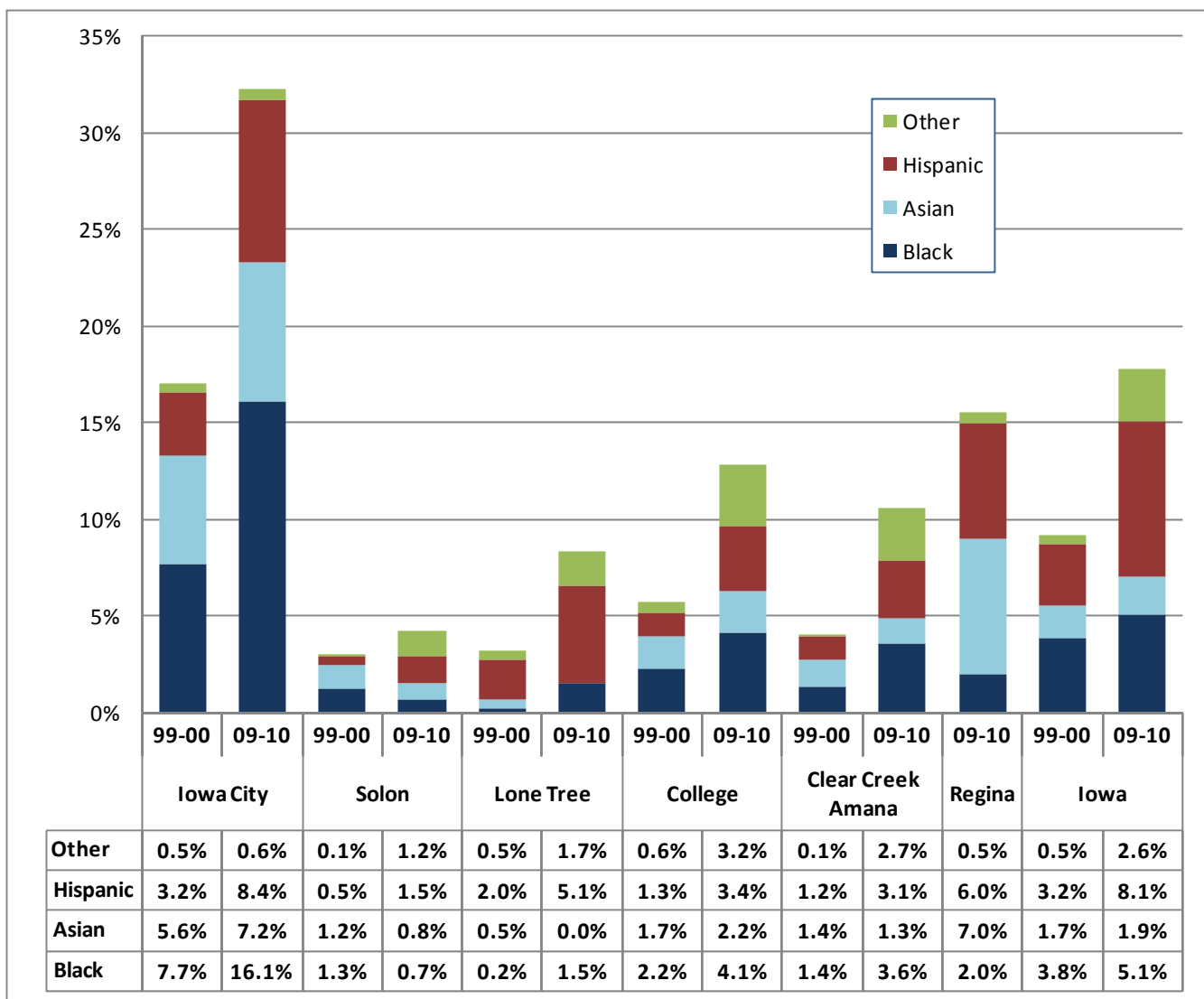
Number of Persons and Families in Johnson County by Age, Race and Family Structure

	2000	2006-08	Change	Percent Change
Persons by Race/Ethnicity				
Not Hispanic or Latino				
White	98,789	109,027	10,238	10.4%
Black or African American	3,019	4,742	1,723	57.1%
Asian	4,378	6,073	1,695	38.7%
Other race or multi-racial	1,895	1,720	(175)	-9.2%
Hispanic or Latino of any race	2,925	3,996	1,071	36.6%
Total	111,006	125,558	14,552	13.1%
Persons by Age				
Under 18	22,230	26,072	3,842	17.3%
18 to 24	25,917	26,533	616	2.4%
25 to 64	54,486	62,981	8,495	15.6%
65 or older	8,373	9,972	1,599	19.1%
Total	111,006	125,558	14,552	13.1%
Persons Under Age 18 by Race/Ethnicity				
White, not Hispanic or Latino	18,880	20,750	1,870	9.9%
Black or African American	1,007	1,800	793	78.7%
Asian	903	1,453	550	60.9%
Other race, not Hispanic or Latino	714	685	(29)	-4.1%
Hispanic or Latino of any race	808	1,384	576	71.3%
Families by Family Structure				
Married couple families	19,706	22,129	2,423	12.3%
Female-headed single-parent families	2,770	3,826	1,056	38.1%
Male-headed single-parent families	1,363	1,372	9	0.7%
Total	23,839	27,327	3,488	14.6%

Source: U.S. Census, Census 2000 and American Community Survey

Student Demographics: Minority Students as a Percent of Total Enrollment, Pre-K through 12

The Iowa City Community School District is far more diverse than other districts in the county, and than the state of Iowa as a whole. The percent of students statewide who are black, Asian, Hispanic, Native American or a member of another minority group (including those identifying themselves as multi-racial) rose from 9.2 percent in the 1999-2000 school year to 17.7 percent in 2009-2010. Over this same 10 year period, minority enrollment increased from 17.1 to 32.3 percent in the Iowa City district. This compares to an increase from 11.0 percent to 13.2 percent for the overall county population; the schools, in other words, have been growing more diverse at a more rapid rate than the county generally because the growth in minorities has consisted disproportionately of families with school age children. (It should be noted that the “other” category in 1999-2000 included only Native Americans, while in the later period those identified as “two or more races” were included in that category.)



Source: Iowa Department of Education, Bureau of Planning, Research, and Evaluation, Basic Educational Data Survey (BEDS). Excel file downloaded from Iowa Department of Education web site, Education Statistics, Student Data, Enrollment, May 2010.

Enrollment Growth: Johnson County School Districts

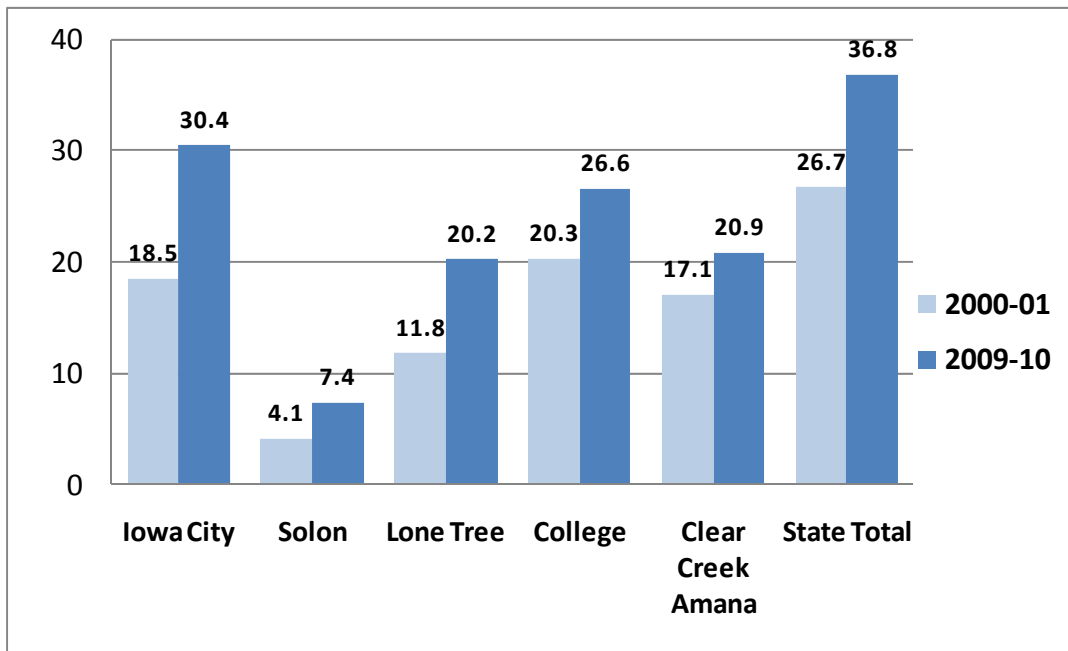
Over the past nine years, total enrollment (from pre-kindergarten through the 12th grade) in the major school districts in Johnson County grew nearly 20 percent, at a time when statewide enrollments actually declined by 0.3 percent. The Iowa City district, while the largest by far, grew more slowly than other districts.

	2000-01	2009-10	Percent Change
Iowa City	10,446	11,815	13.1%
Solon	1,044	1,291	23.7%
Lone Tree	467	530	13.5%
College	3,469	4,729	36.3%
Clear Creek Amana	1,228	1,572	28.0%
Total	16,654	19,937	19.7%

Source: Iowa Department of Education web site, Education Statistics, Student Data, Enrollment, July 2010.

Percent of Students Participating in Free or Reduced Price School Lunch

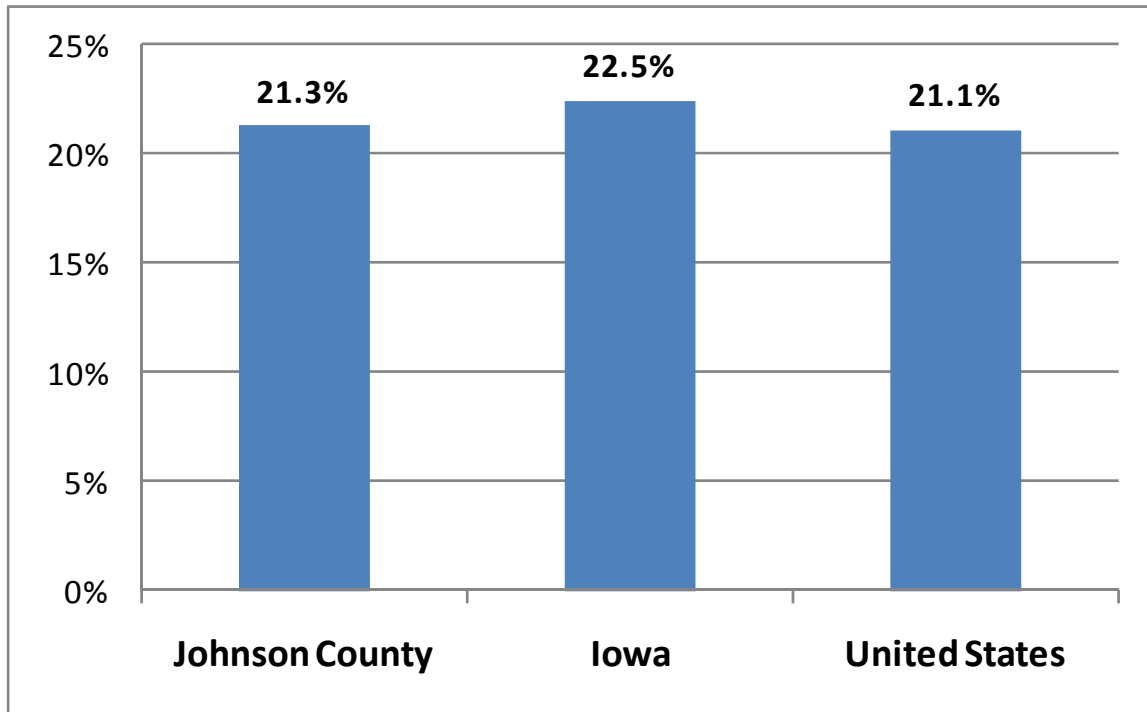
All school districts in the county have a smaller percentage of their students from lower income families who qualify for and participate in either free or reduced-price school lunches than is true of the state as a whole. But like the state, all county districts experienced a large increase in the proportion of students receiving a lunch subsidy between 2000-2001 (near the peak of the late 1990s economic boom) and 2009-10 (when the state and the nation were mired in “the great recession”).



Source: Iowa Department of Education, Bureau of Planning, Research, and Evaluation, Basic Educational Data Survey (BEDS), Enrollment and Free and Reduced Price Meal Files. Excel files downloaded from Iowa Department of Education web site, Education Statistics, Student Data, Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility, May 2010.

Enrollment in Head Start as a Percent of All Children Under the Age of 5 Living in Poverty

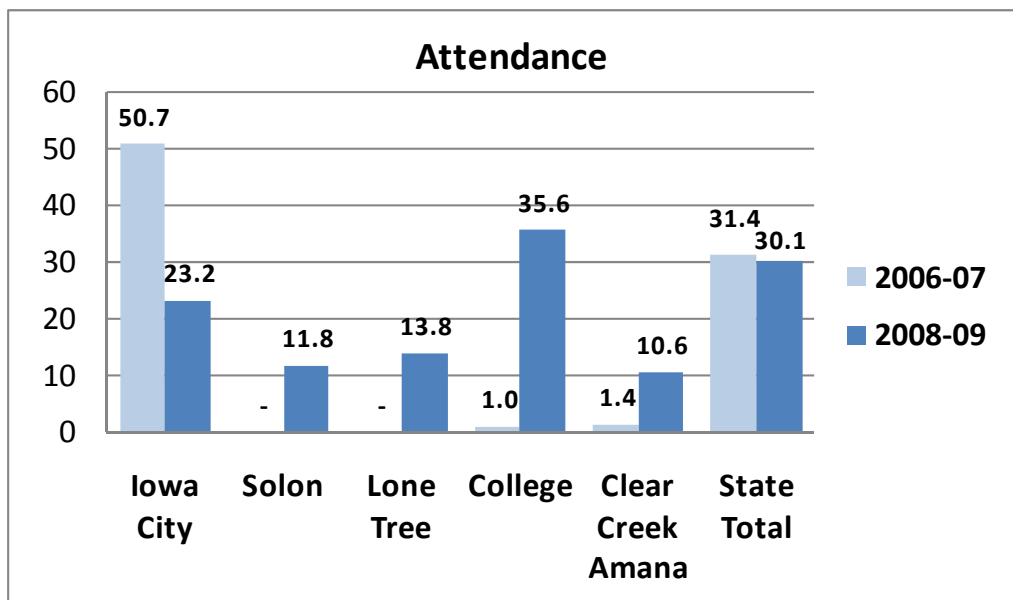
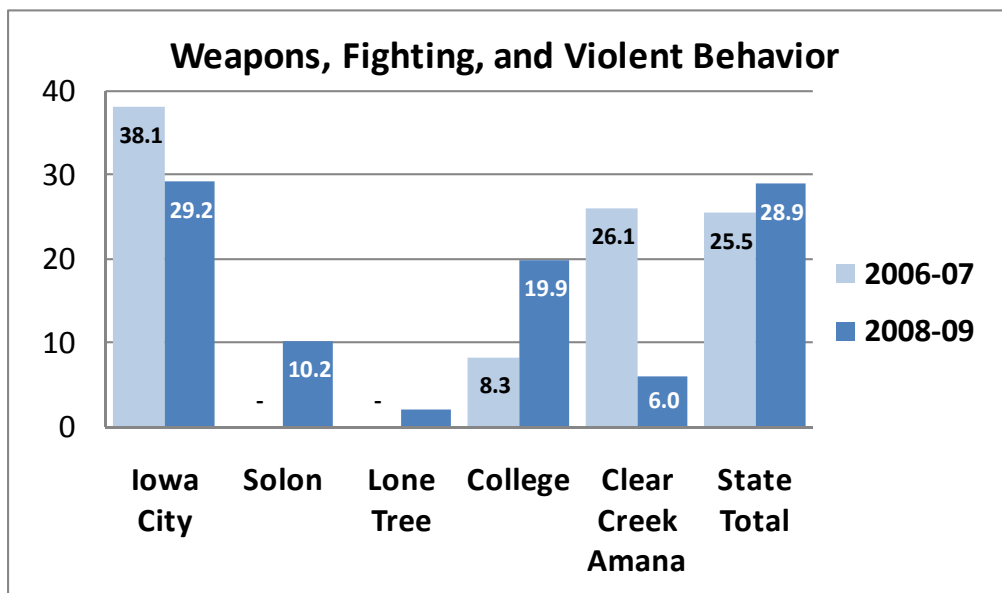
In Johnson County about 1,090 children under the age of five were living in poverty, according to estimates from the 2006-2008 American Community Survey. This represented 14 percent of all children under five. Of these poor children, 232 or 21.3 percent were enrolled in the Head Start Program. This fraction is comparable to the enrollment rates for the nation and a slightly below the rate for the state as a whole.



Sources: U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, at <http://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/hslc/Head%20Start%20Program/Head%20Start%20Program%20Factsheets/fHeadStartProgr.htm> Hawkeye Area Community Action Program (HACAP); U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2006-2008, Table B17001. "Poverty Status in The Past 12 Months By Sex By Age."

Unilateral Removals: Number of Students Suspended or Expelled for Violent Behavior or Attendance Problems per 1,000 Total Enrollment

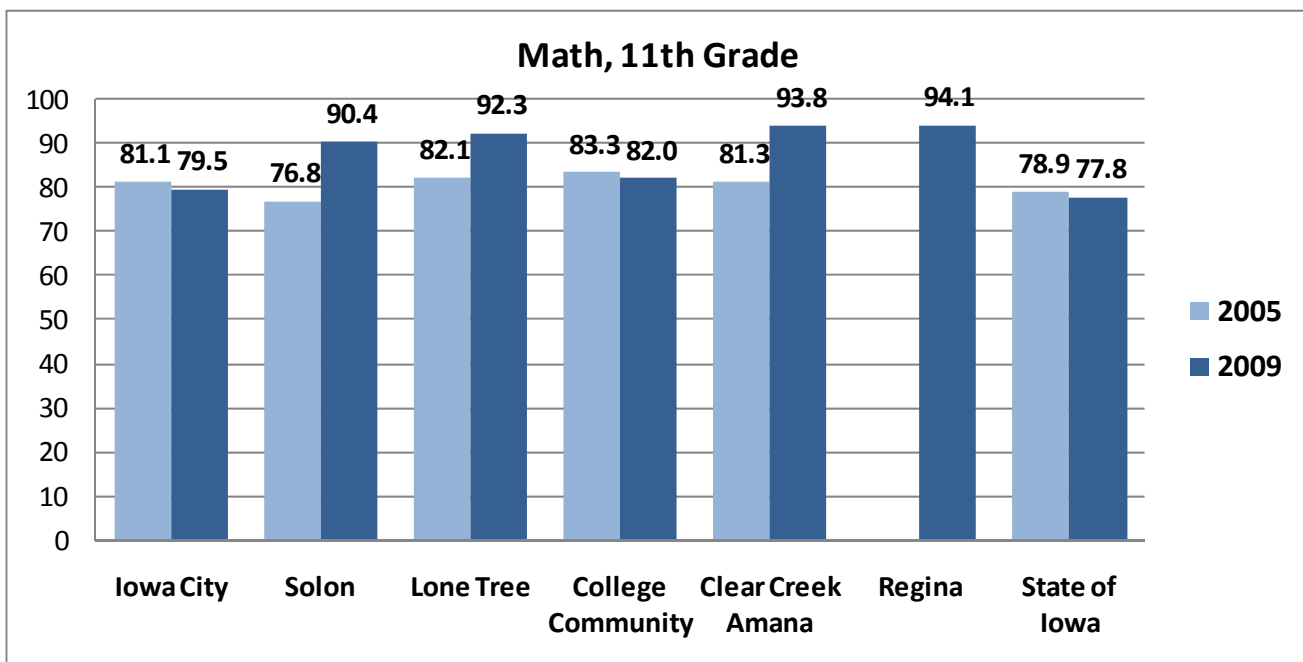
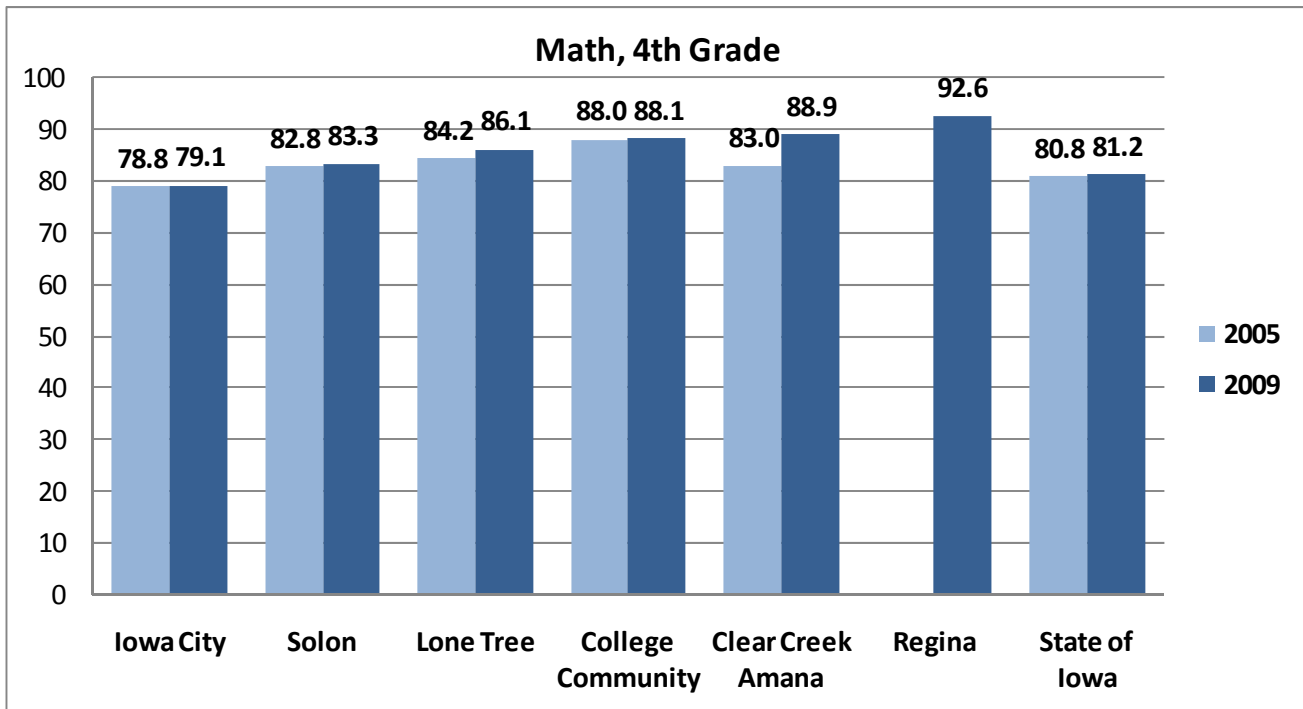
Incidents of violent behavior in schools as reported to the state Department of Education may reflect differences in school policy as much as differences in student behavior, both between districts and between years for the same district. Reported rates vary widely across districts in Johnson County, and between years. (Data for years prior to 2006-07 is reported in a different format.) Regina reported a total of 3 out-of-school suspensions for the 2009-2010 year. Attendance rates shown here reflect actual truancy.



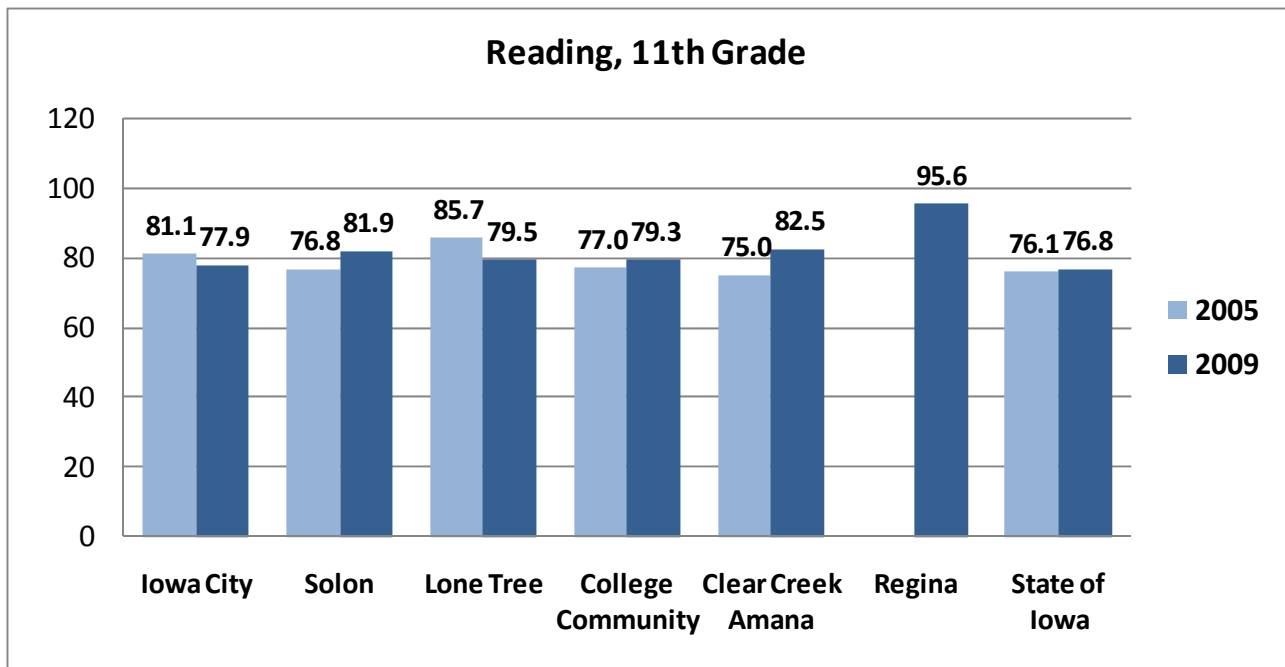
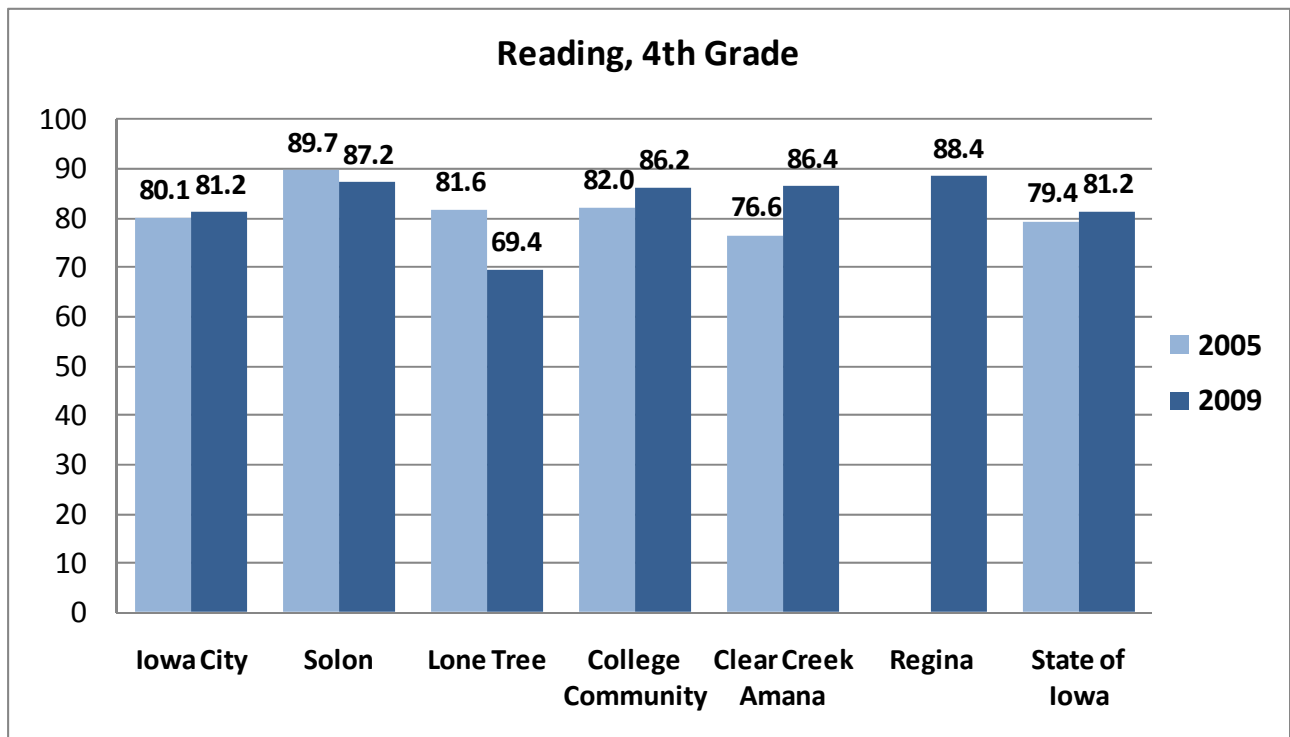
Source: Iowa Department of Education, Project EASIER, Suspension and Expulsion File. Excel files downloaded from Iowa Department of Education web site, Education Statistics, Student Data, Student Performance, Suspensions and Expulsions, May 2010.

Percent of Students Proficient in Math and Reading in Grades 4 and 11, 2004-05 and 2008-09

Among the five principal school districts in Johnson County, at least four of the five were above the statewide average on measures of proficiency in math in 4th and 11th grade in 2005 and 2009. All five districts showed at least slight improvement in the percent of students who are proficient between 2005 and 2009 at the 4th grade level, but only three showed improvement in the 11th grade scores, where the statewide average declined. The proficiency measures are based on the Iowa Test of Basic Skills (grade 4) and the Iowa Test of Educational Development (grade 11).



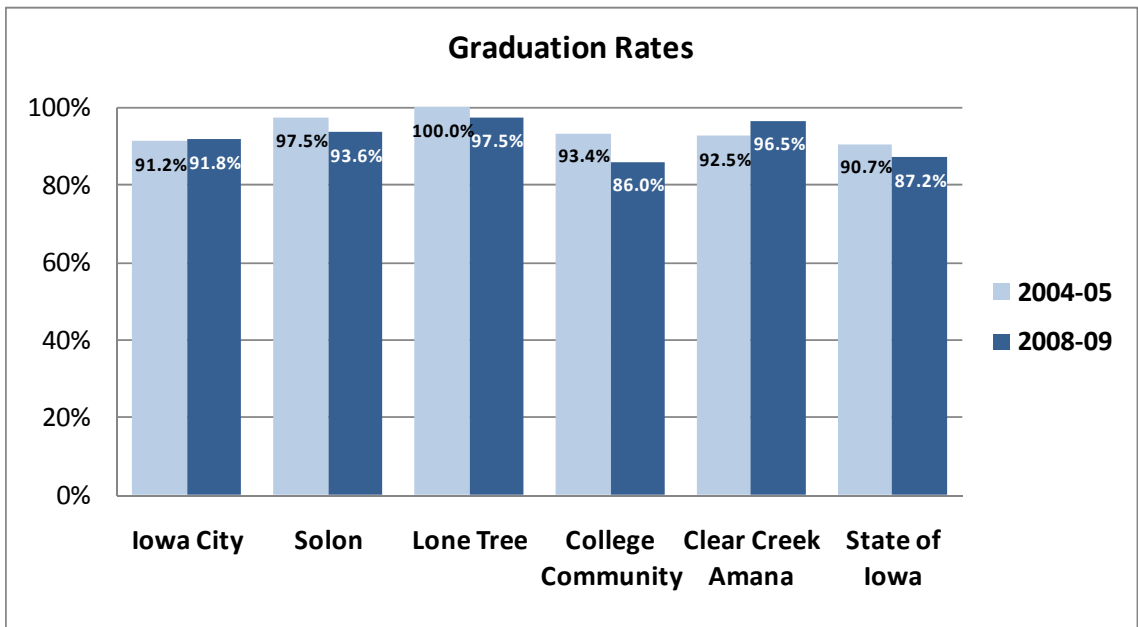
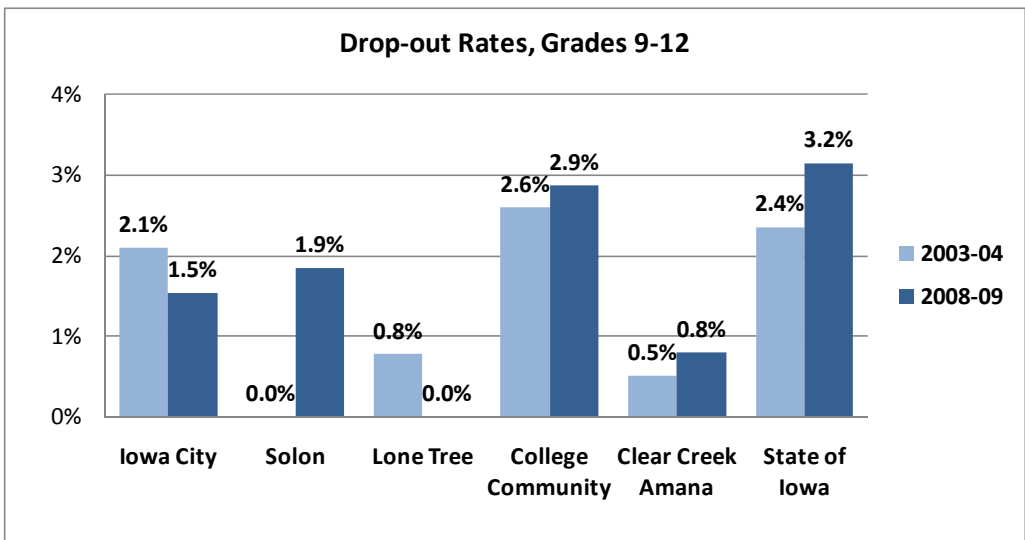
On measures of reading proficiency, only one of the five districts was below the statewide average in 2005 (4th or 11th grade) and in 2009 for the 4th grade. All were above average at the 11th grade level in 2009. For both grade levels, 3 of the 5 showed improvement between 2005 and 2009.



Sources: For individual districts, Adequate Yearly Progress reports (AYP) in Math and Reading by School District, contained in an Excel file downloaded from Iowa Department of Education web site, Education Statistics, Student Data, Student Performance, AYP, May 2010. State of Iowa numbers are from *The State Report Card for No Child Left Behind*, Iowa Dept. of Education, 2009 and 2005, p. 3.

High School Drop-out and Graduation Rates

High school drop-out rates are below the state average in all five Johnson County school districts, both in the 2003-04 school year and in 2008-09. Graduation rates were higher than average, with just one exception. For the state as a whole, drop-out rates worsened between 2003-04 and 2009-09, while graduation rates declined. In Johnson County, these statistics improved for some districts, worsened for others. ¹ Regina reports a zero dropout rate and a 100 percent graduation rate for the most recent period.

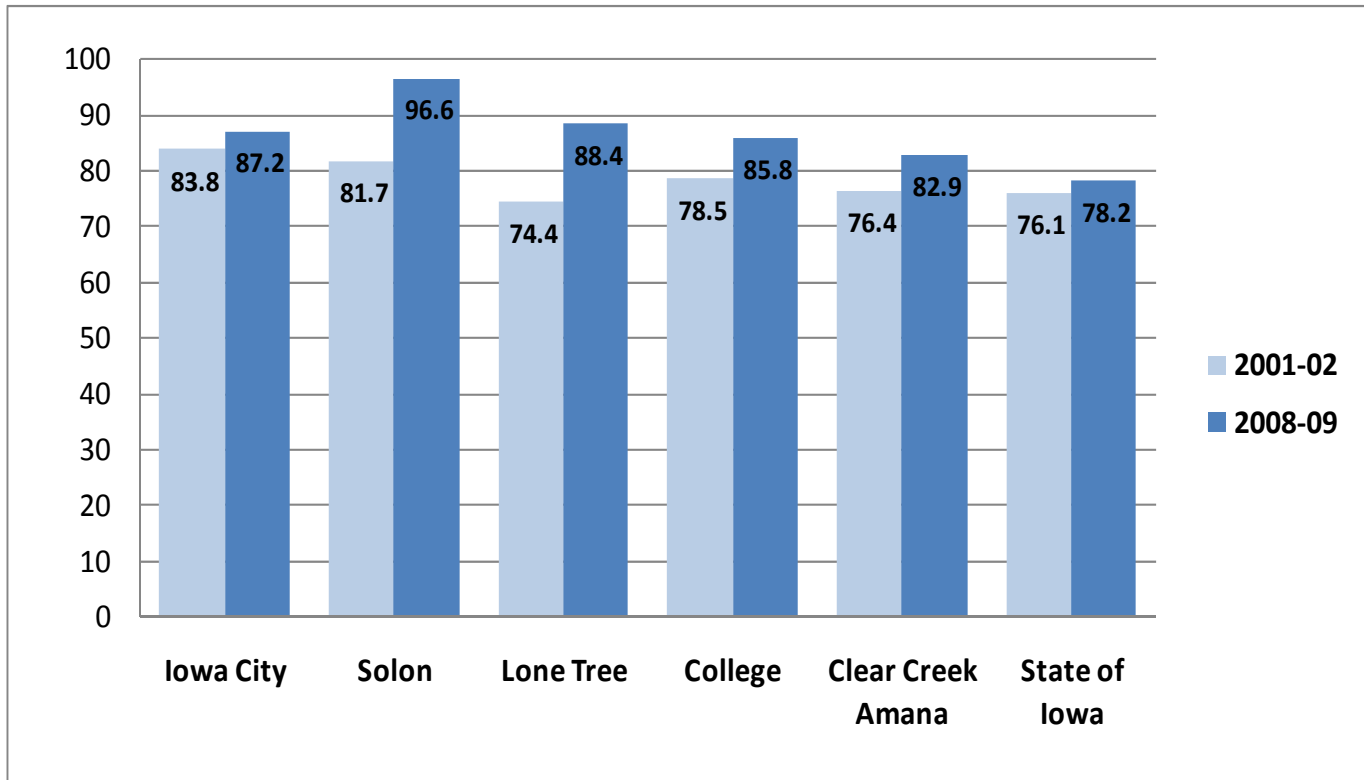


Source: Iowa Department of Education, Bureau of Planning, Research, Development, and Evaluation, Project EASIER Files and Basic Educational Data Survey, Dropout File and BEDS Enrollment File. Excel files downloaded from Iowa Department of Education web site, Education Statistics, Student Data, Student Performance, Dropouts and Graduates, May 2010.

¹ The drop-out rate is the number of students who started the year in grades 9 through 12 who dropped out of school during the school year divided by the total number of students enrolled in grades 9 through 12 that year. In all five Johnson County districts, there were no students who dropped out in the 7th or 8th grades in either time period.

Intentions of High School Graduates: Percent Planning to Attend a Four-Year or Two-Year College

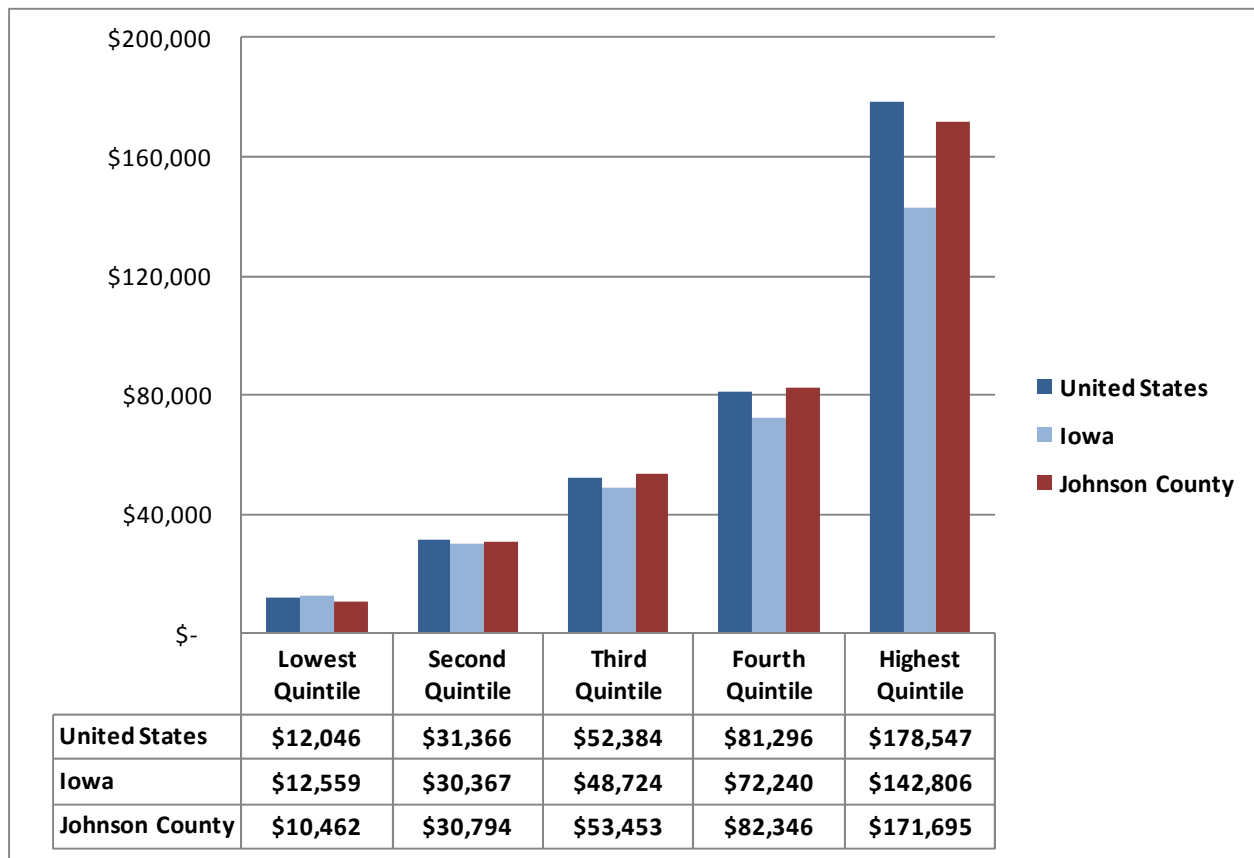
The percent of graduates intending to attend a public or private two year college, community college, or four-year college, was higher in most of the Johnson County school districts than in the state of Iowa as a whole in 2001-02, and by 2008-09, the percentages had improved more in the local districts than it did in the state, in some cases quite dramatically.



Source: Iowa Department of Education, Basic Educational Data Survey, Graduate Intentions File 2002; and Iowa Department of Education, Bureau of Planning, Research, and Evaluation, Basic Educational Data Survey, Address and Graduate Intentions Files (2008-09). Excel files downloaded from Iowa Department of Education web site, Education Statistics, Student Data, Student Performance, Graduates, Graduate Intentions, May 2010.

Distribution of Income: Mean Household Income of Income Quintiles, 2006-8

The degree of inequality reflected in the distribution of income is commonly portrayed by dividing households into fifths or quintiles by income. The lowest quintile thus represents the 20 percent of households with the lowest annual income. This chart shows the average income of households in each income quintile. The distribution of income in Iowa is somewhat more equal than for the country as a whole; in the U.S., the richest fifth of families earn about 14.8 times the income of the poorest fifth, while in Iowa the ratio is only 11.4. The distribution of income in Johnson County, however, is more unequal than the U.S. as a whole by this measure, the top quintile earning 16.4 times the lowest.



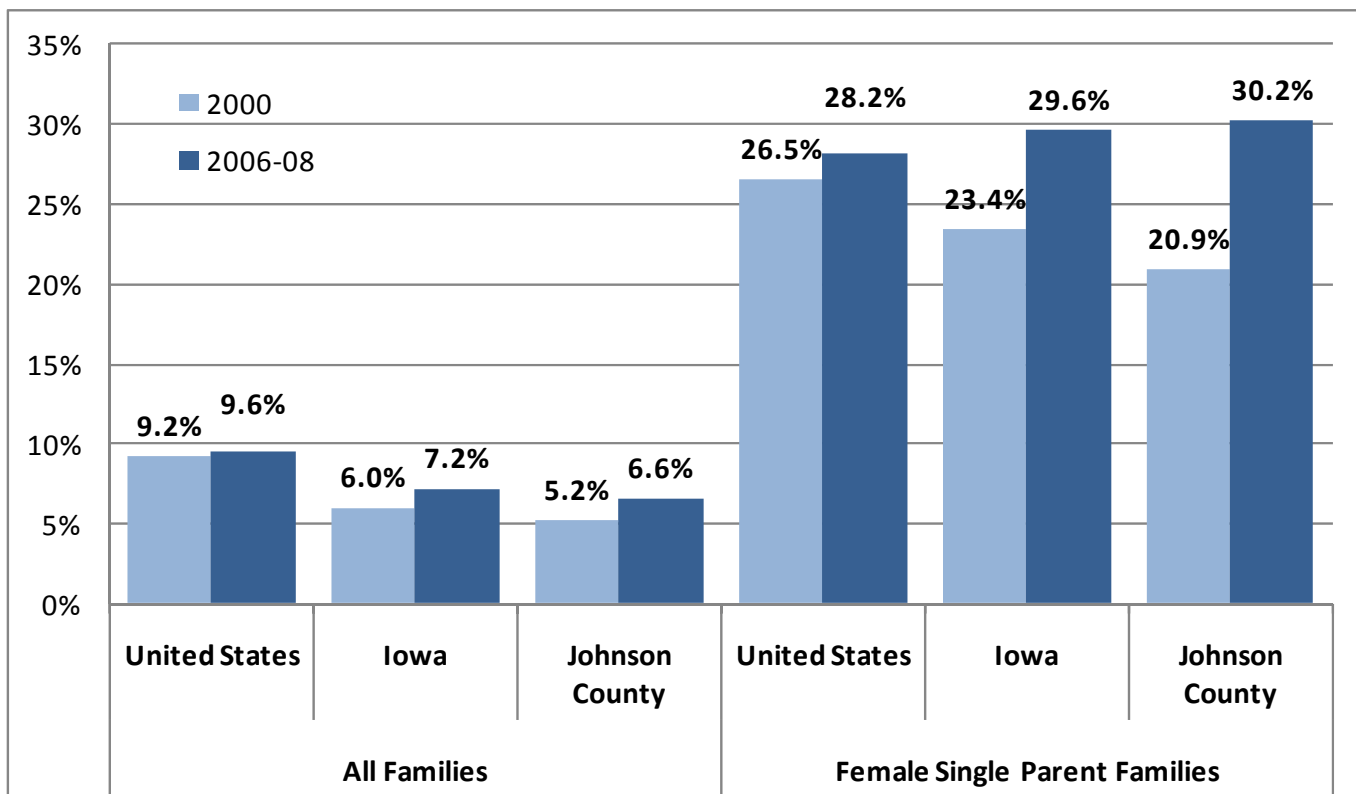
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2006-08.

Percent of Families in Poverty

The overall family poverty rate in Iowa has long been lower than the national rate, and the recent period is no exception. The percent of all families who have income below the poverty threshold is somewhat lower in Johnson County than in the state or the nation. However, poverty rates increased in Iowa and in the county at a higher rate than in the nation between 2000 and 2006-08.

If we consider only families with a female householder and no domestic partner present, the poverty rate is far higher everywhere, and increased dramatically in Johnson County between 2000 and 2006-08 to the point that it now exceeds the national and state rates. At the same time, the share of families that consisted of single mothers increased in Johnson County from 11.6 to 14.0 percent of all families, as shown in an earlier table.

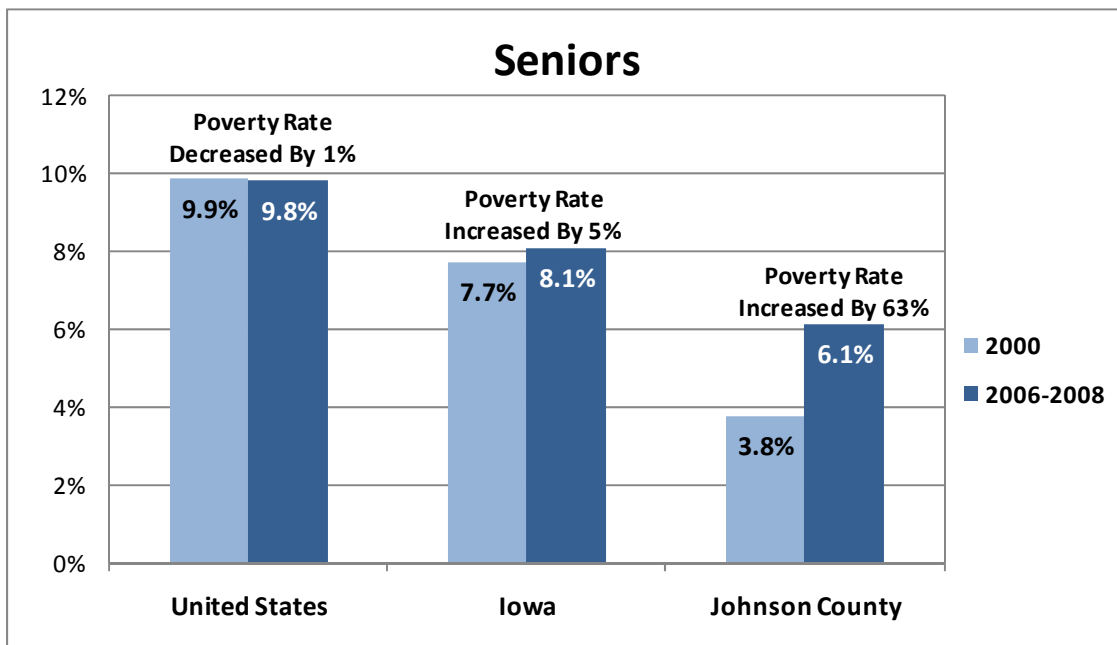
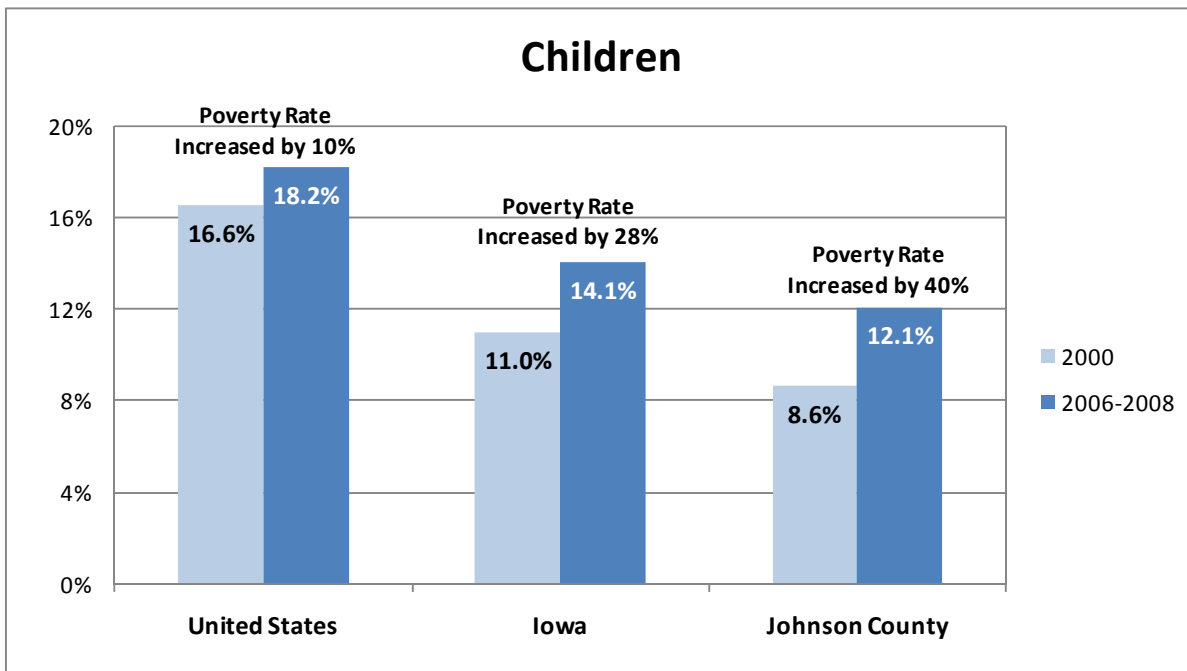
Because of the large student population in the county, many of whom fall below the official poverty line (which fails to account for such things as parents paying for housing), the child or family poverty rate is a better comparative measure than the overall rate of poverty among all persons.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, and American Community Survey, 2006-08

Poverty among Children and Seniors: Percent of Persons in Poverty

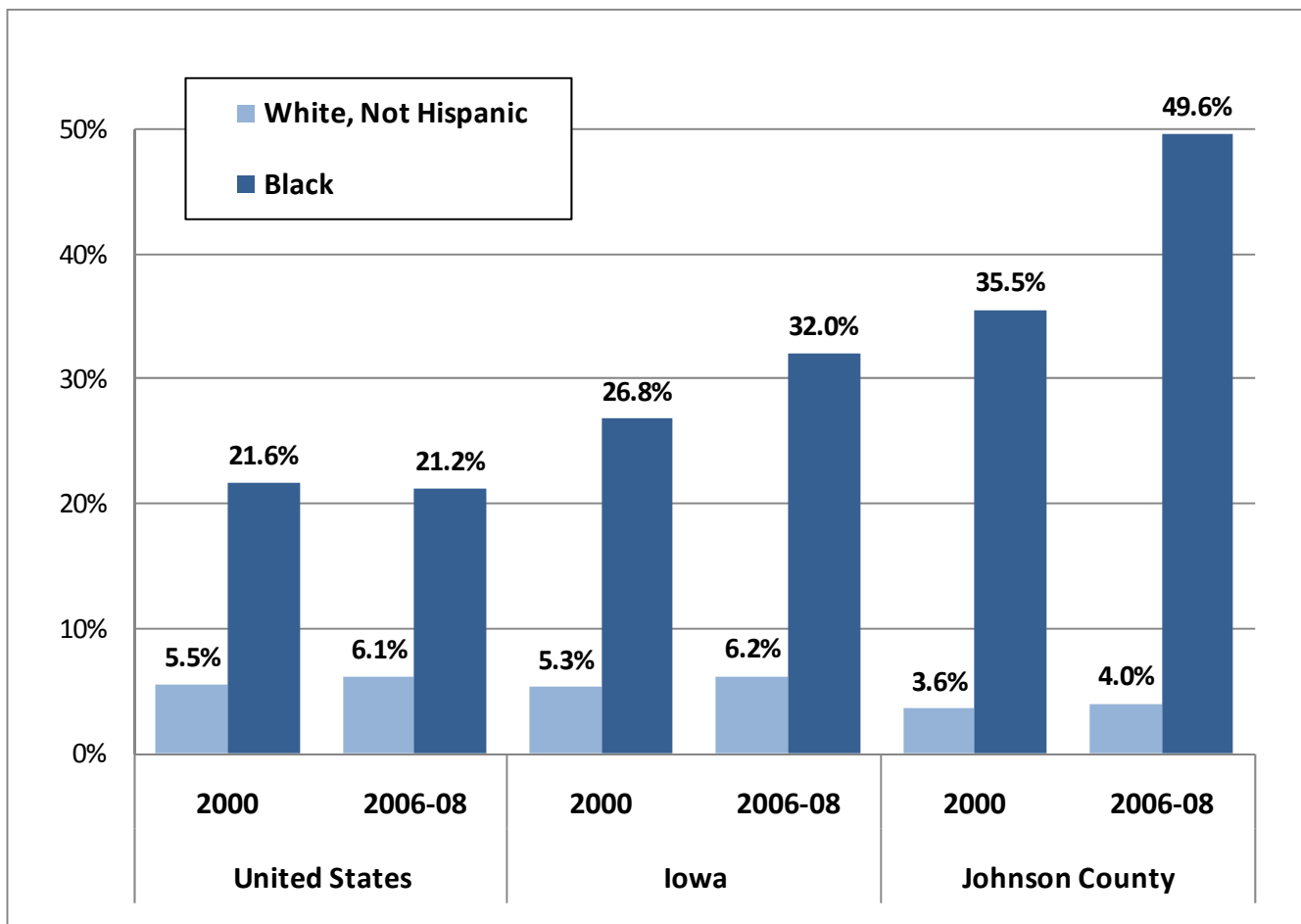
The poverty rates among children and among seniors are lower in Johnson County than in the state of Iowa, which in turn has lower poverty rates than the nation. This was true at the time of the decennial census in 2000, and remains true in the most recent period according to estimates for the three years 2006 to 2008. However, poverty rates increased at a higher rate in Johnson County over this period than in Iowa or in the U.S. Among seniors, the poverty rate among “young seniors” age 65-74 in Johnson County is actually rather low (3.7 percent) while the rate among those age 75 or older is much higher: 8.9 percent.



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, and American Community Survey, 2006-08.

Poverty by Race: Percent of Families in Poverty

While poverty rates among white families are lower in Iowa than in the nation as a whole, and lower in Johnson County than in the state, the reverse is the case for black families. The most recent data available show that nearly half the black families in the county have incomes below the poverty line. (The sample size in the 2006-08 American Community Survey is too small to generate estimates of poverty rates for other racial or ethnic groups). Clearly, the disparity in poverty rates between non-Hispanic white families and black families is wide in Johnson County, and it has increased substantially in the past eight years.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, and American Community Survey, 2006-08.

Number of Families and Persons in Poverty

There have been substantial increases in the number of families in poverty in Johnson County between 1999 and 2006 to 2008. This is particularly the case for female-headed single parent families, where the number living below poverty doubled, and for families where the householder is black or African-American, where the number rose 150 percent. Of all families in Johnson County with incomes below the poverty level in 2006-08, 64 percent are headed by a single female; 53 percent are white, 31 percent black.

The number of children and seniors in poverty also increased dramatically between 1999 and 2006-08. There are now an estimated 3,100 children in poor families in Johnson County, and about 580 seniors, including nearly 400 over the age of 75.

Number of Families with Income below Poverty, Johnson County

	1999	2006-08	Percent Change	Percent of all Poor Families, 2006-08
All Families	1,247	1,804	44.6%	100%
Married couple	513	575	12.2%	32%
Female-headed single parent	580	1,155	99.2%	64%
Householder is white	759	962	26.7%	53%
Married couple	310	300	-3.3%	17%
Female-headed single parent	334	590	76.5%	33%
Householder is black or African American	222	557	150.7%	31%
Married couple	55	107	94.3%	6%
Female-headed single parent	146	449	207.4%	25%

Number of Persons with Income below Poverty, Johnson County

	1999	2006-08	Percent Change
Children Under Age 18			
Under 5 years	666	1,090	63.7%
5 years	111	189	70.3%
6 to 11 years	631	964	52.8%
12 to 17 years	486	863	77.6%
Total under 18	1,894	3,106	64.0%
Seniors			
65 to 74 years	137	189	38.0%
75 years and over	160	393	145.6%
Total seniors	297	582	96.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, and American Community Survey, 2006-08.

Enrollment in Public Assistance Programs

Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), Medicaid, the Supplementary Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly known as Food Stamps), and the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) are all means-tested programs. That is, eligibility and benefits are targeted at lower income households, though not necessarily just to persons below the poverty line. Both Medicaid and SNAP show large increases in participation from the pre-recession year 2007 through May or June of 2010. Enrollment in TANF, on the other hand, has not increased. Enrollment trends are driven both by need and by expansions in program eligibility. In addition to the Medicaid enrollment shown below, there were 141 persons enrolled in the Medicaid elderly waivers in Johnson County in 2009, and 136 in 2010.

Enrollment in Means Tested Public Assistance Programs

	May or June of each year					Percent Change 2007-2010
	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Medicaid (persons)						
Iowa	211,413	318,906	374,618	364,731	401,682	26.0%
Johnson County	4,477	6,435	10,443	9,708	10,747	67.0%
TANF (households)						
Iowa	17,462	16,666	15,522	16,202	16,780	0.7%
Johnson County	418	475	421	416	393	-17.3%
SNAP (households)						
Iowa	52,160	109,498	117,478	139,141	159,680	45.8%
Johnson County	1,226	3,511	3,858	4,383	4,744	35.1%

Note: Data for Medicaid and TANF are for the month of May 2007-2010; for SNAP data are for the month of June.

For 2000, data are from the July monthly report

Sources: Iowa Dept. of Human Services: B-1 Monthly Report of Medical Services Provided under Title XIX of the Social Security Act. http://www.dhs.state.ia.us/Partners/Reports/PeriodicReports/Medicaid_B1/MedicaidB1Current.html; Iowa Department of Human Services: A-1 - Monthly Public Assistance Statistical Report Family Investment Program. <http://www.dhs.state.ia.us/Partners/Reports/PeriodicReports/FIP/A1.html>; Iowa Department of Human Services, F-1 Food Assistance Program State Summary. <http://www.dhs.state.ia.us/Partners/Reports/PeriodicReports/FoodAssistance/F1.html>.

Households Served by LIHEAP

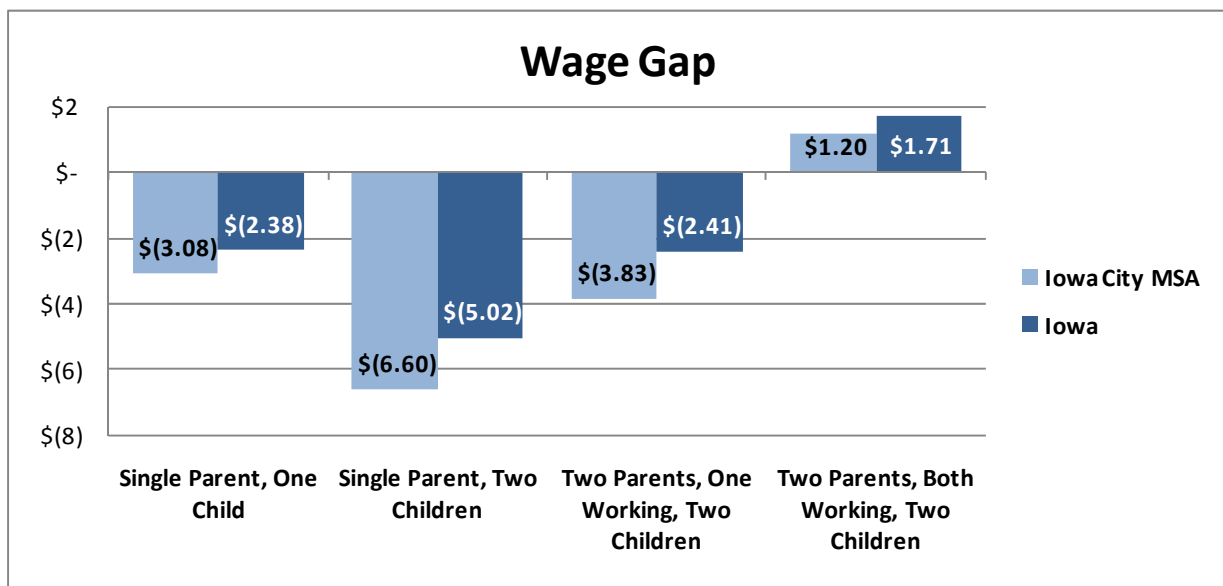
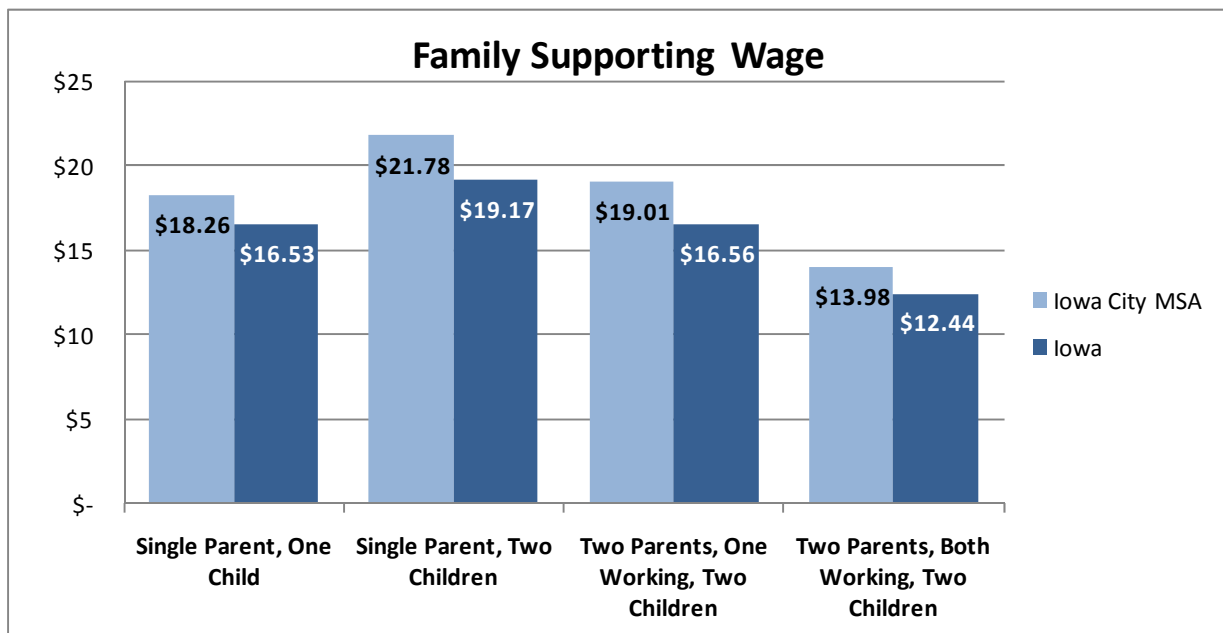
				Percent Change
	2008	2009	2010*	2007-2010
LIHEAP (households)				
United States	5,746,102	7,661,998	8,832,218	53.7%
Iowa	85,342	95,234	104,757	22.7%
Johnson County	1,736	1,821	1,865	7.4%

*Projected for Iowa and US; only Oct 1-March 31 for Johnson County

Sources: National Energy Assistance Directors' Association (NEADA), survey results released February 22, 2010. <http://www.neada.org/communications/press/2010-02-22Table%201-LIHEAP10ProjServed.pdf>. Johnson County numbers provided by Hawkeye Area Community Action Program.

Wages and the Cost of Living, 2008

The cost of living in the Iowa City metropolitan area (Johnson and Washington Counties) is somewhat higher than in the state as a whole, due largely to higher housing costs. In the table below, a basic needs budget – the amount needed for a family to just get by – is translated into the equivalent hourly wage that would produce the annual income to support basic needs if a worker worked full time, year round. The budget takes into account child care expenses (which the poverty threshold does not); this explains why the family supporting wage is lower for a two-parent family with only one working. With both parents working, the wage is lower yet, but each parent must earn at least this wage in order to pay child care expenses. The wage gap is the difference between the median wage in the state or the MSA and the family supporting wage. The median wage exceeds the family supporting wage only for two-earner families. For median earnings by occupation in Johnson County, see the table in the Workforce and Economy section of this report.



Source: Andrew Cannon and Molly Fleming, *The Cost of Living in Iowa*. Iowa Policy Project, January, 2010.

Annual Income Gap

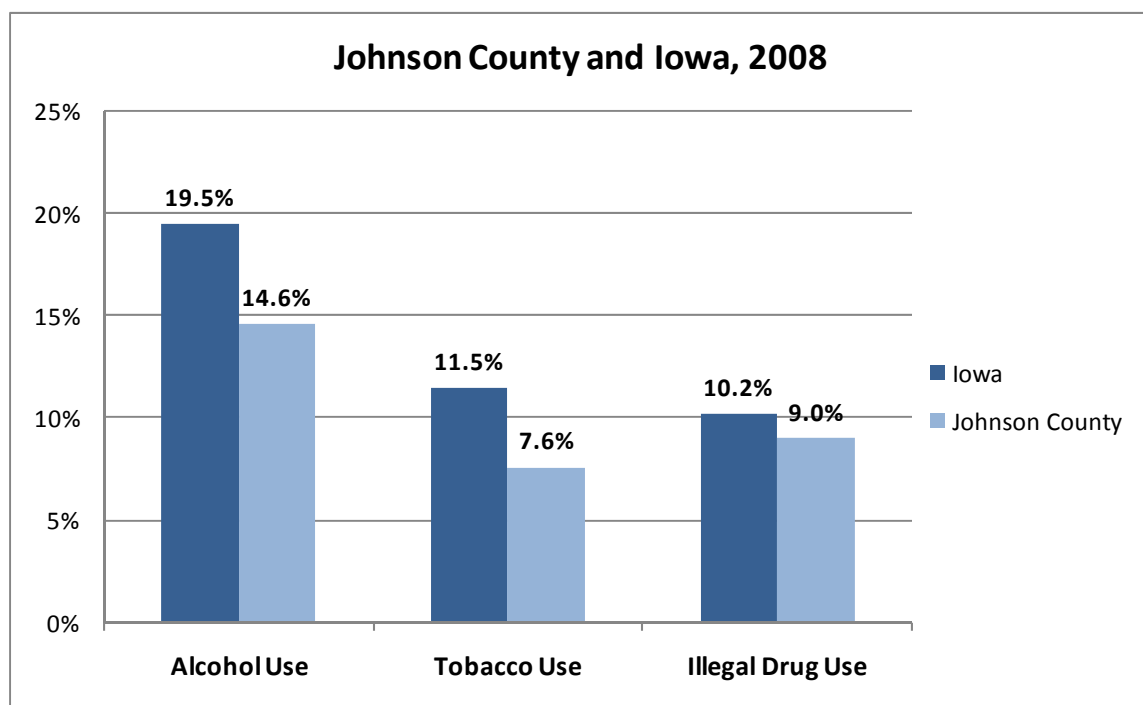
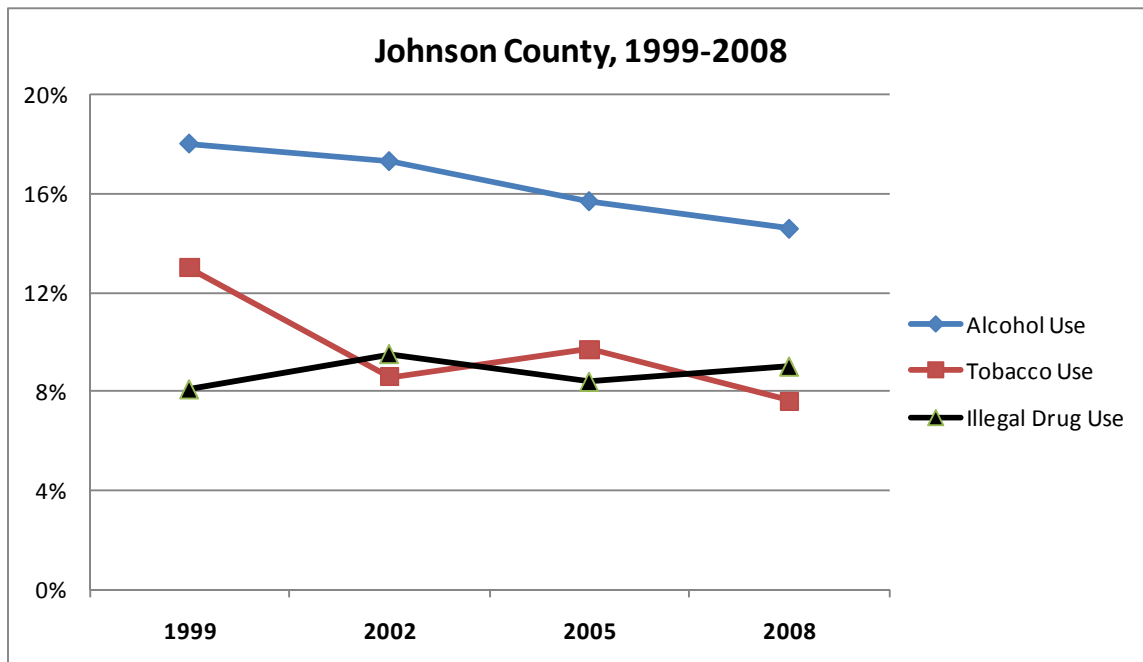
	Single Parent, One Child	Single Parent, Two Children	Two Parents, One Working, Two Children	Two Parents, Both Working, Two Children
Annual Income at Median Wage*	\$31,574	\$31,574	\$31,574	\$63,149
Less: Annual Total Costs	37,980	45,312	39,540	58,140
Annual Income Gap	(6,406)	(13,738)	(7,966)	5,009

*Assumes full-time, year-round work (2080 hours per year)

Source: Andrew Cannon and Molly Fleming, *The Cost of Living in Iowa*. Iowa Policy Project, January, 2010.

Alcohol, Tobacco, and Illegal Drug Use: Percent of Students Admitting to Use in the Past 30 Days among 6th, 8th and 11th Graders

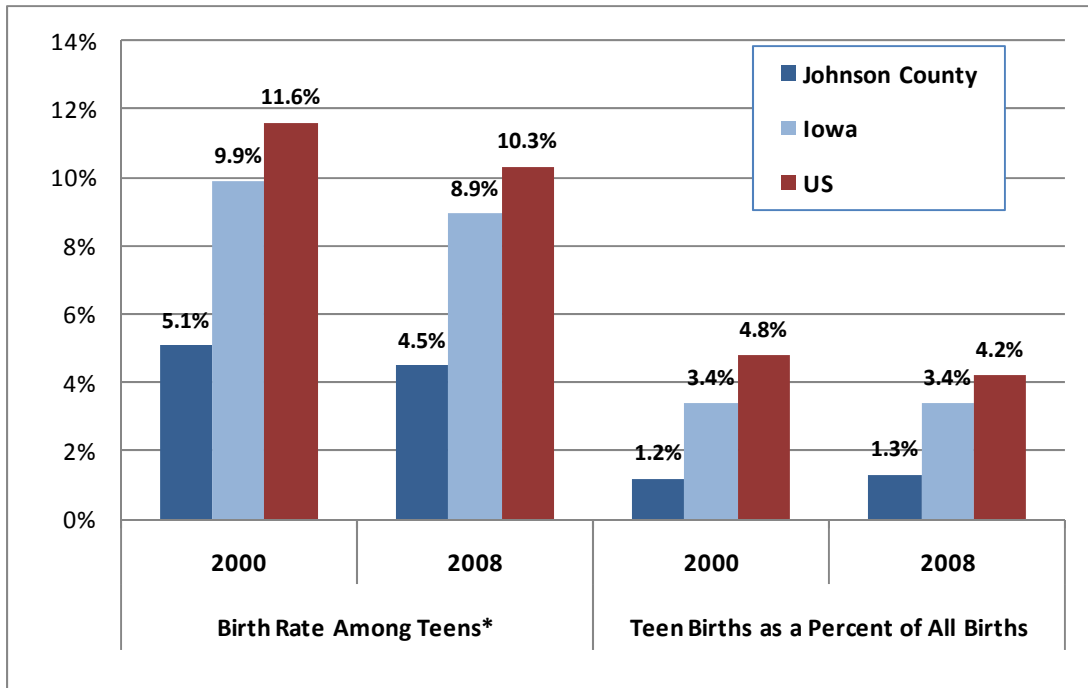
Johnson County has lower rates of use of alcohol, tobacco and illegal drugs by youth than the state of Iowa. The trend for alcohol and tobacco has been generally downward over the past 9 years, while illegal drug use has fluctuated around 9 percent with no clear trend.



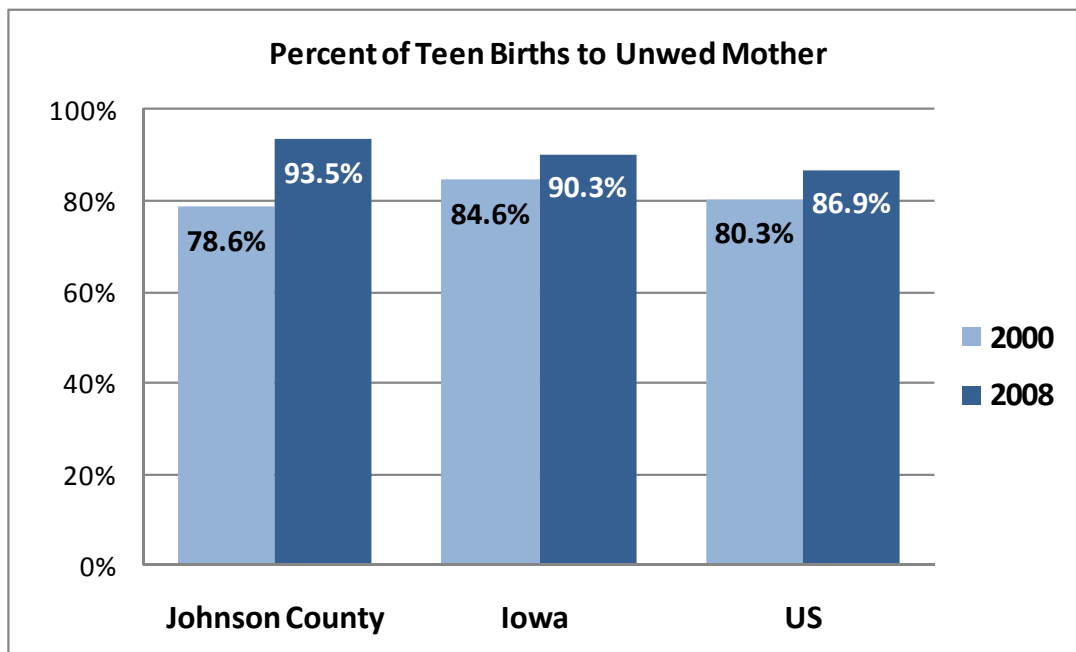
Source: *Iowa Youth Survey Trend Report* sponsored by the Iowa Department of Public Health, 2008
 Available at <http://www.humanrights.iowa.gov/iys/>

Teen Birth Rate: Births to Females Aged 15-19

The teen birth rate is substantially lower in Johnson County than in the state as a whole or in the nation. Likewise, births to teenage mothers are a smaller share of total births in Johnson County.



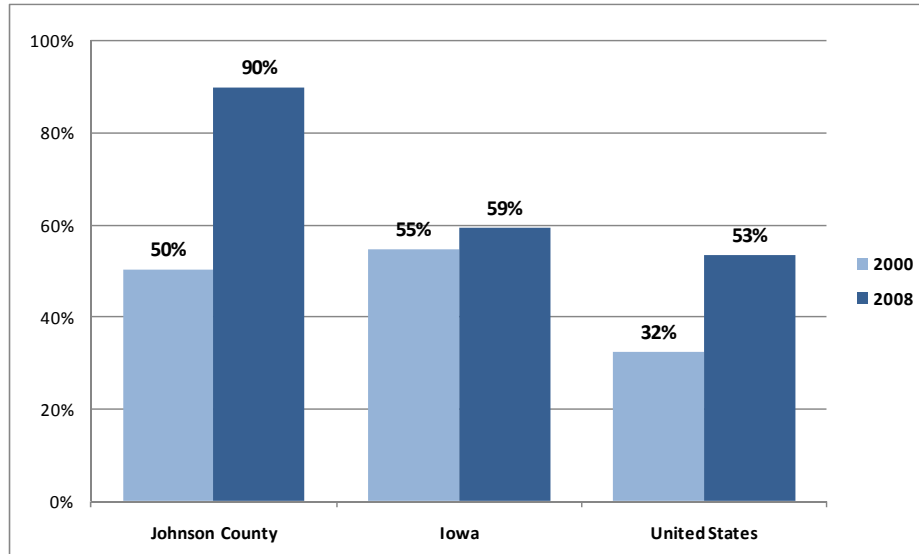
*Live births to females age 15-19 as a percent of female population age 15-19



Source: Child and Family Policy Center, Iowa Kids Count, 2008 Data, at: <http://www.cfpciowa.org/page.php?id=43>

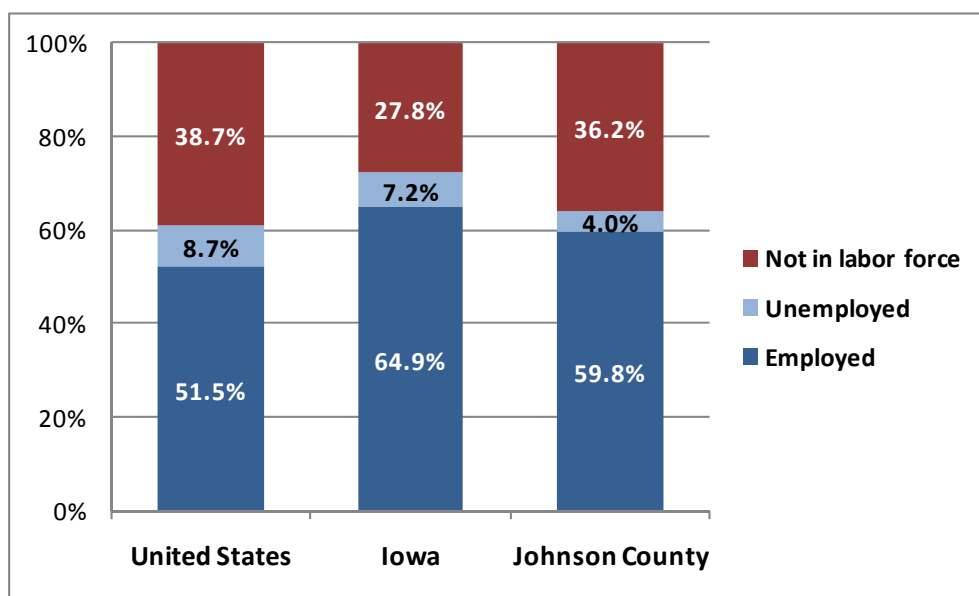
Political Involvement: Rates of Voter Registration among Residents Aged 18-24

While Iowa and Johnson County had high rates of voter registration for young people (age 18 to 24) in 2000, compared to the country as a whole, the rates soared in Johnson County prior to the 2008 election.



Sources: Office of the Johnson County Auditor, available at <http://www.johnson-county.com/auditor/vrstats/vrstat.htm>; Iowa State Data Center Voting Statistics, available at <http://data.iowadatacenter.org/browse/estimates.html#Voting>; U.S. Census Voter and Registration Statistics, available at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/socdemo/voting/index.html>; U.S. Census, Census 2000, and American Community Survey.

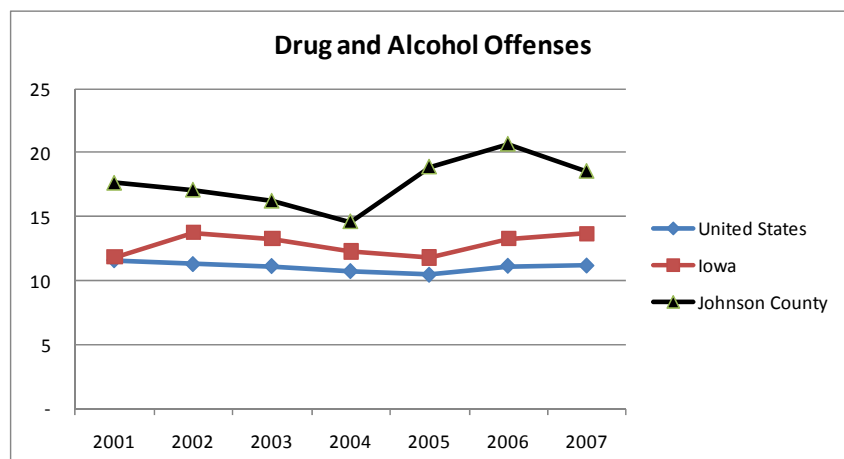
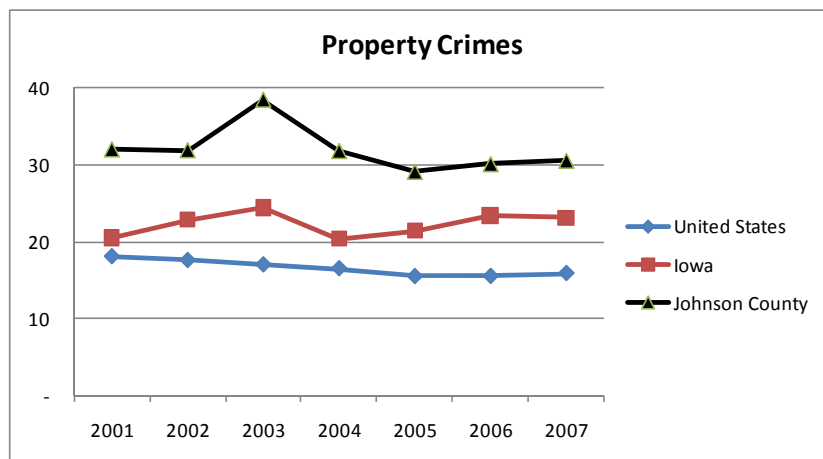
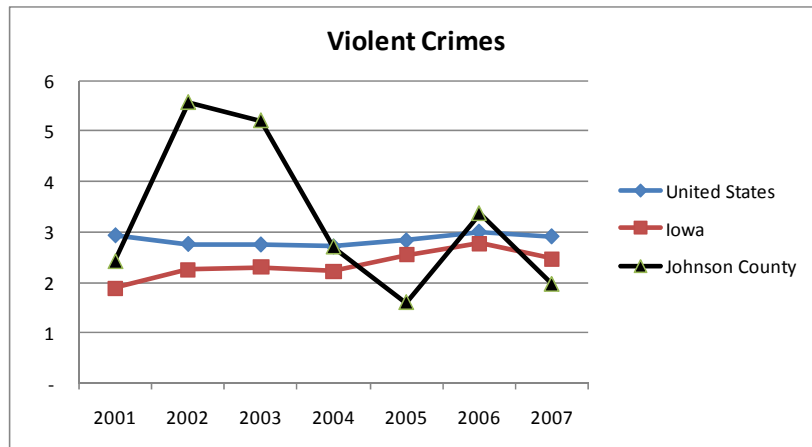
Employment among Young Adults: Percent of Population Aged 16-24 who are Employed, Unemployed, or Not in the Labor Force, 2006-08



Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2006-08.

Juvenile Arrest Rates per 1,000 Youth, 2001-2007

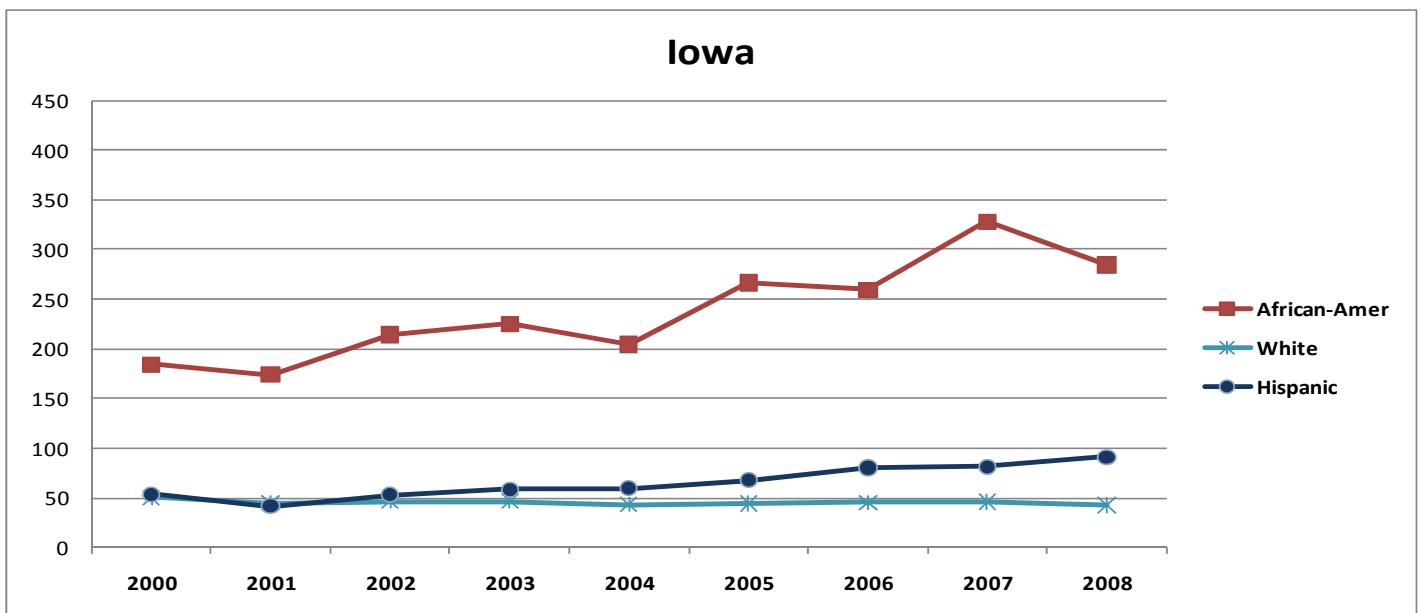
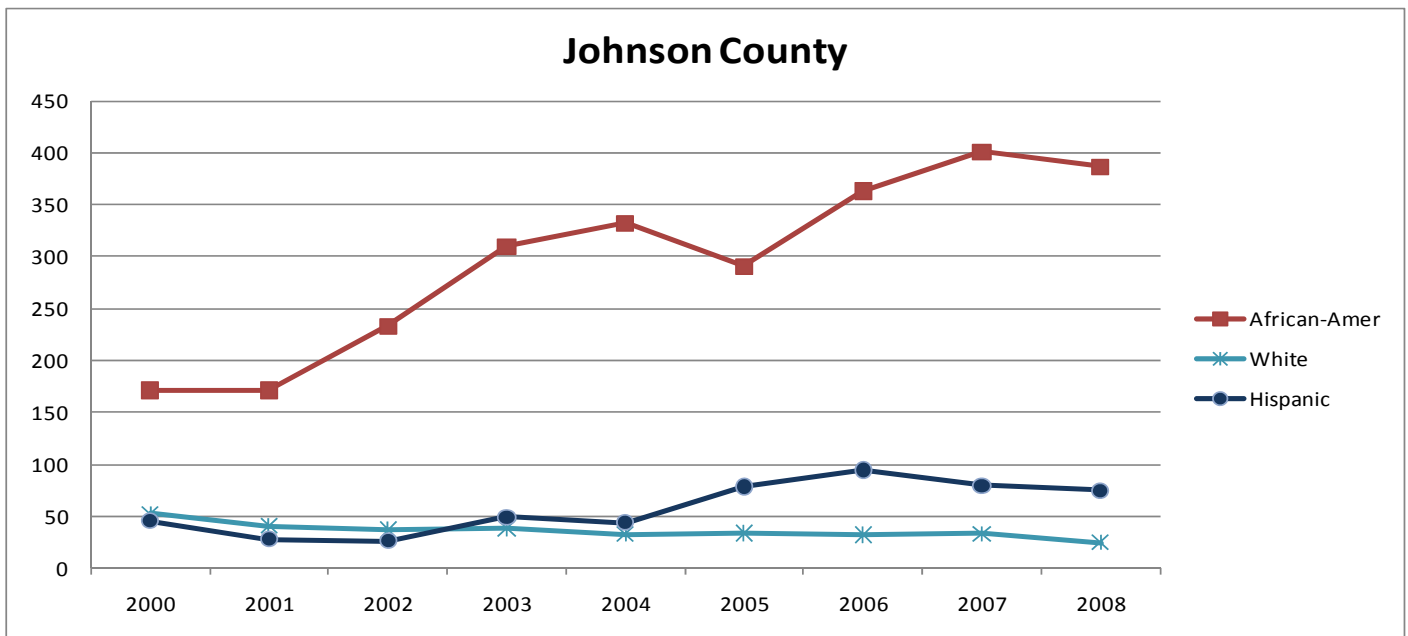
Arrest rates (number of arrests of persons under age 18 in a year per 1,000 youth age 10 to 18) for violent crimes (murder, manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault) and for property crimes (burglary, larceny, auto theft, arson, and vandalism) showed no strong trend during this period in the county. Arrests for drug abuse, driving under the influence, drunkenness and violation of liquor laws exhibited an upward trend, with Johnson County rates exceeding the Iowa and national rates (as they did for property crimes).



Sources: FBI Arrest Rates, at http://www.ojdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezaucr/asp/ucr_display.asp

Juvenile Arrest Rates per 1,000 Youth, 2000-2008, by Race and Ethnicity

Overall arrest rates among non-white youth (persons under age 18) rose in Iowa in this decade, and rose more sharply (at least among African Americans) in Johnson County than in the state. The arrest rate for whites, for example, is the number of arrests of white youth during the year per 1,000 white youth residing in the county or state. It is important to note that an arrest count of 100 could mean that 100 persons were each arrested once, or one person was arrested 100 times during the year, or anything in between. It is also important to consider that arrest rates reflect three underlying rates: (1) the frequency of actual criminal acts, (2) the percent of criminal acts that are discovered by or reported to the police, and (3) the percent of reported crimes that result in an arrest being made. All of these underlying rates can vary by race or ethnicity.



Sources: Iowa Department of Public Safety; Iowa Justice Data Warehouse; Demographics State Data Center of Iowa; Reported by Kile Beisner, Criminal & Juvenile Justice Planning, Iowa Department of Human Rights.

Number of Arrests of Juveniles in Johnson County

The number of arrests of persons under age 18 in Johnson County for violent crimes and property crimes do not show any real trend from 2001 to 2007, despite the increase in population of juveniles over that period. Arrests for drug and alcohol offenses did show some increase in 2005 through 2007. There were about 26,000 youth under age 18 in the county in 2006-2008; the average number arrested for violent crimes was 32 per year over the period 2001-2007. In 2006-08, there were about 20,750 white youth, about 1800 African-Americans under 18, and about 1400 Hispanic or Latino youth (see table in demographics section).

Arrests by Type of Crime, 2001-2007

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Average
Violent crimes	23	53	51	27	16	34	20	32
Property crimes	305	304	377	318	291	304	311	316
Drug and alcohol offenses	168	163	159	146	189	209	189	175

Source: FBI Arrest Statistics, at http://www.ojdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezaucr/asp/ucr_display.asp

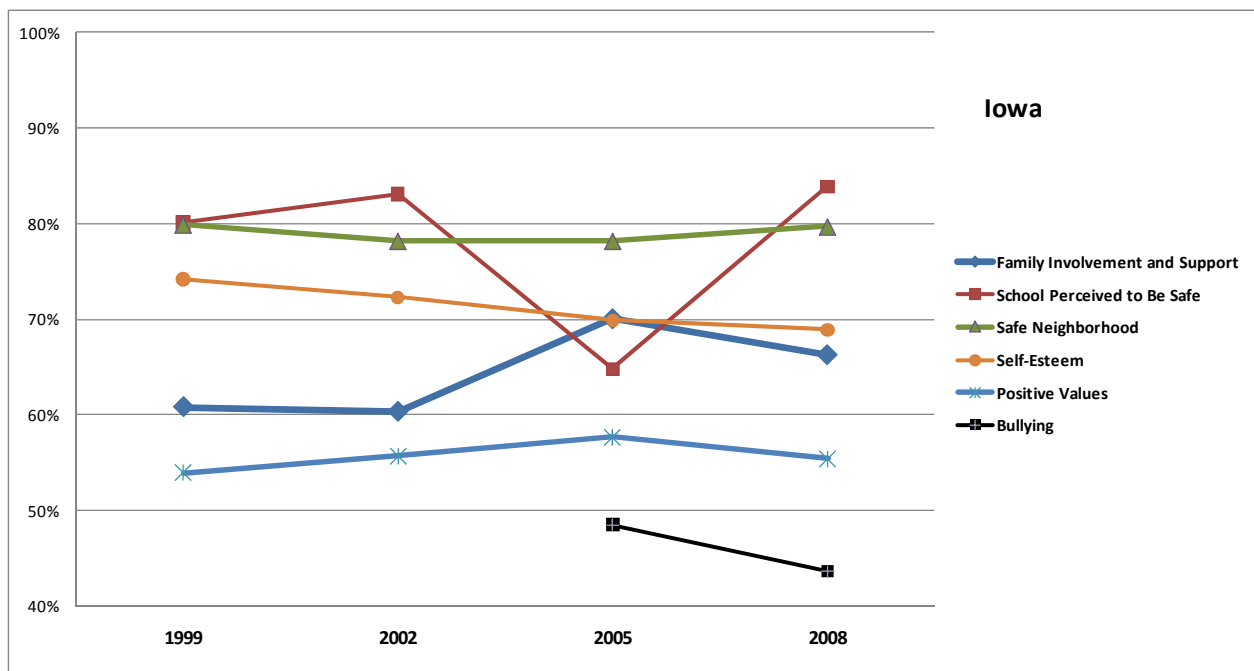
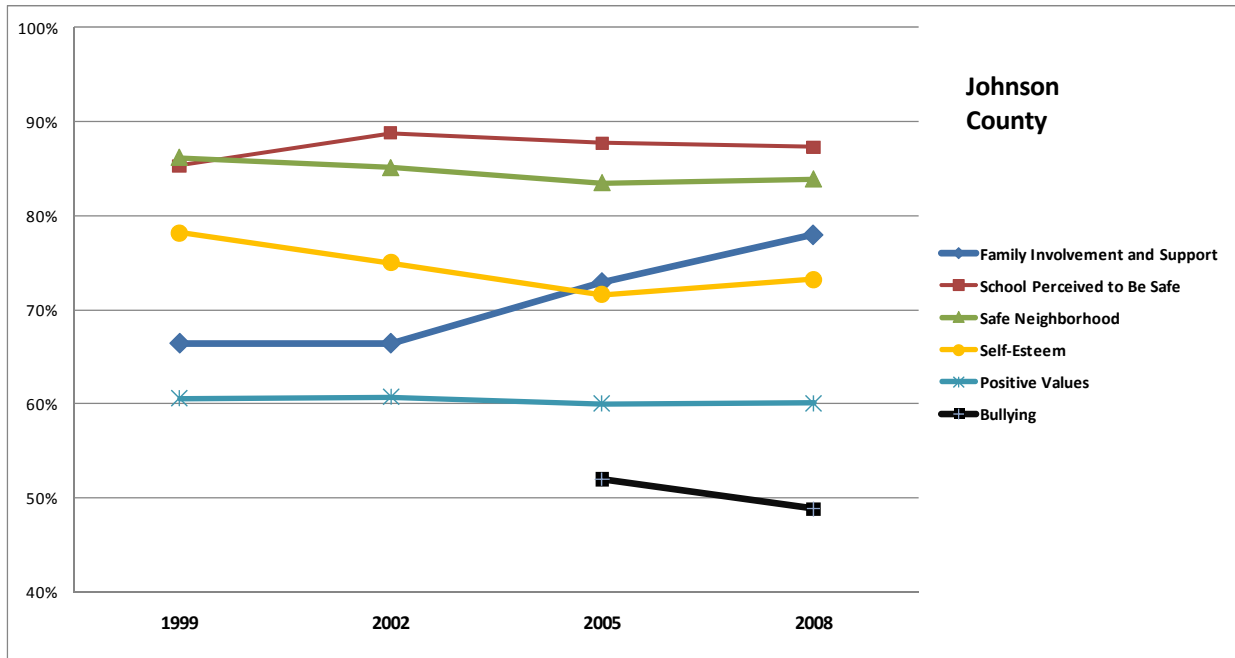
Total Arrests by Race, 2000-2008

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
White	830	642	587	607	515	536	519	533	405
Black or African-American	138	138	188	250	268	246	322	372	374
Hispanic, of any race	26	16	15	28	25	47	59	52	51

Sources: Iowa Department of Public Safety; Iowa Justice Data Warehouse; Demographics State Data Center of Iowa; Reported by Kile Beisner, Criminal & Juvenile Justice Planning, Iowa Department of Human Rights.

Youth Perceptions and Attitudes: Percent of Youth Surveyed who Gave Positive Responses

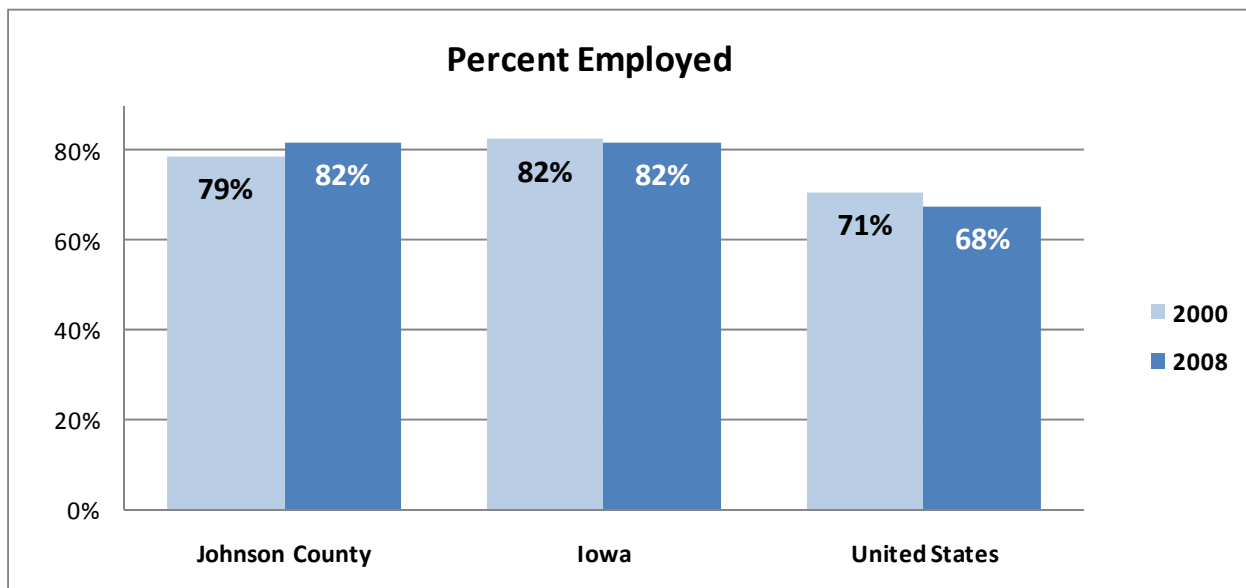
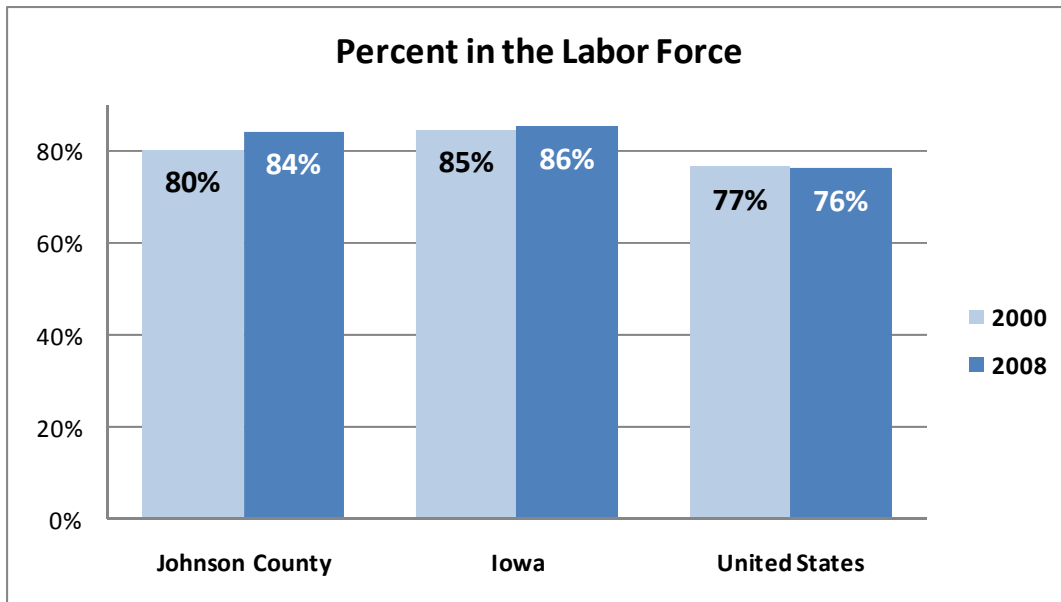
The responses of Johnson County youth to questions on the statewide Youth Survey were more positive than the average for the state as a whole in every category and in every year. Below are the percent giving positive responses to selected questions relating to youth perceptions of the community and of themselves.



Source: Iowa Youth Survey Trend Report, sponsored by the Iowa Department of Public Health, 2008. Available at <http://www.humanrights.iowa.gov/iys/>

Labor Force and Employment: Percent of the Population Age 15 to 64 that is in the Labor Force and Employed

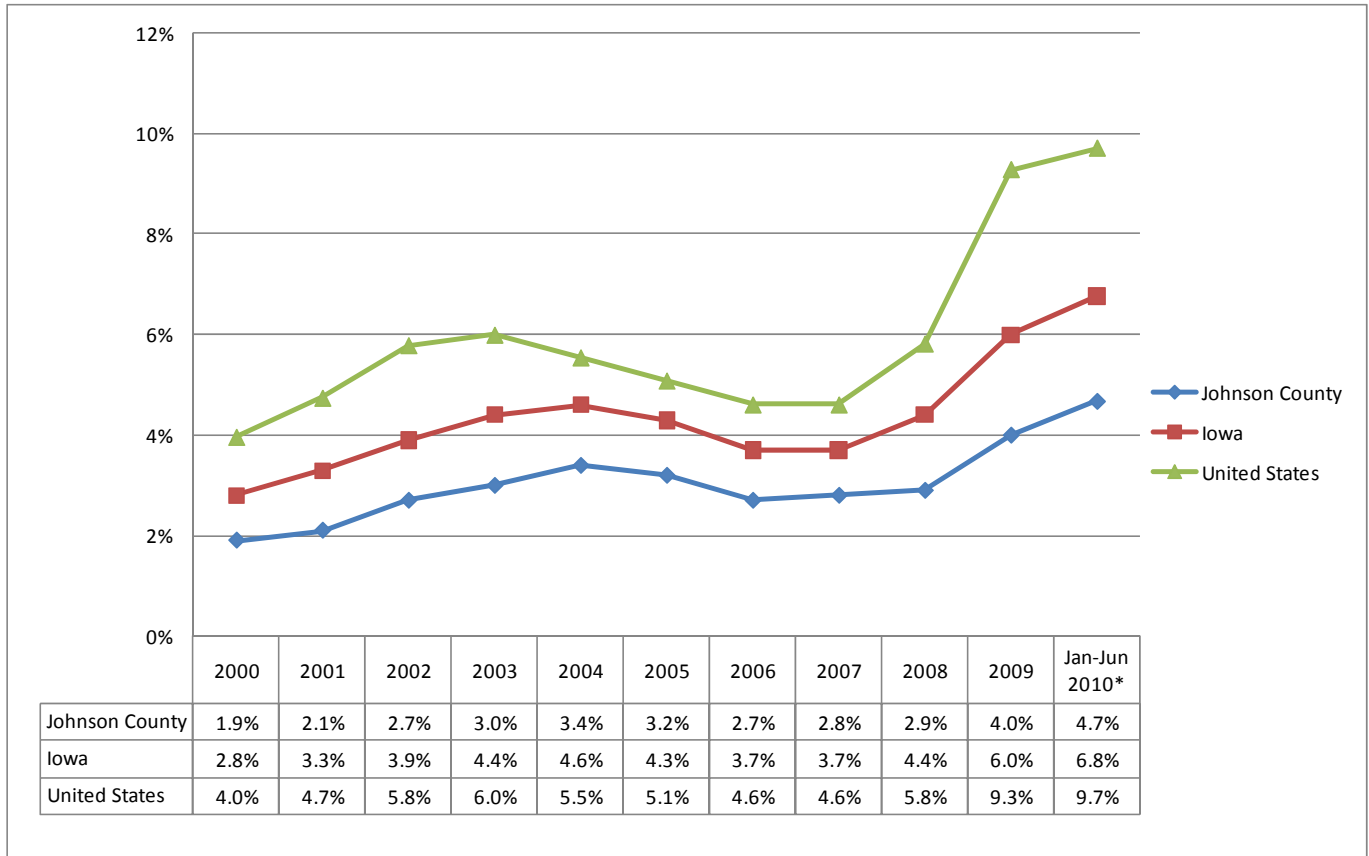
Johnson County, like the State of Iowa, has a high rate of labor force participation (those who are either working or seeking work) compared to the nation. With an unemployment rate that generally falls below the national rate (see next page), the state and the county also have a high employment rate: the percent of the working age population (those age 15 to 64) that is employed. In Johnson County, both labor force participation and employment rates actually increased between 2000 and 2008 while they declined nationally.



Sources: 2000 Decennial Census; ACS 2006-2008 3-year estimates; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Unemployment Rate: Percent of those in the Labor Force who are Unemployed

While the national unemployment rate approached 10 percent in 2010, it has yet to reach 7 percent in Iowa, and was only 4.7 percent in Johnson County in the first part of 2010.

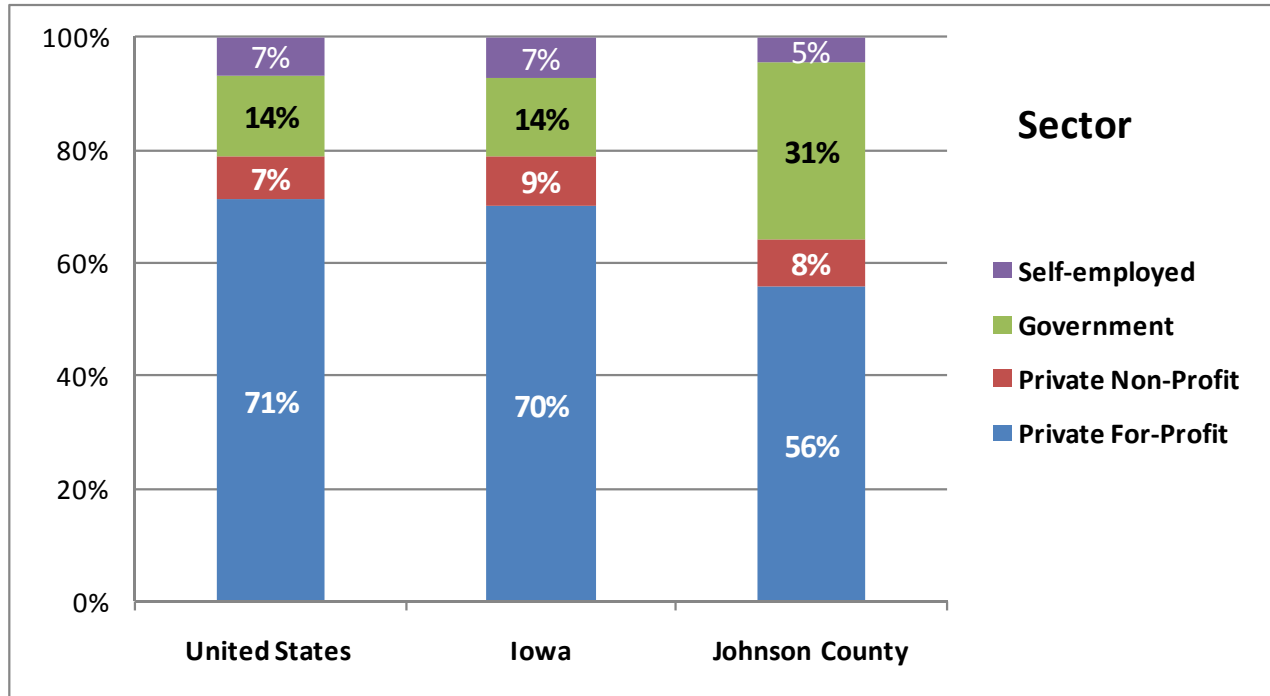


*Based on preliminary state and county figures for June 2010; national and state rates are seasonally adjusted, county rates are not (for 2010).

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey, and Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

Employment Sector and Industry of Employed Persons Age 16 or Older, 2006-08

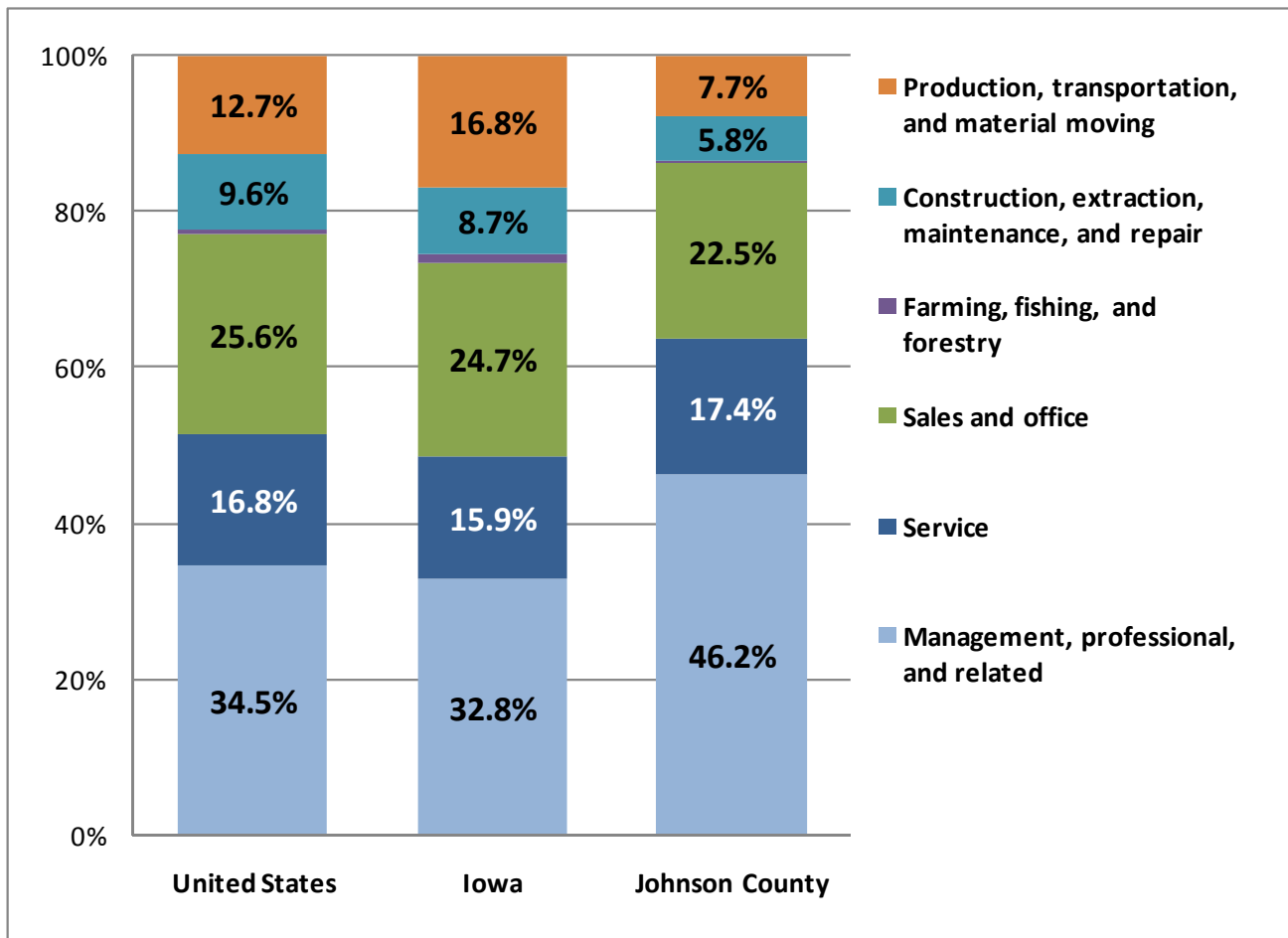
Because of the presence of a state university, the share of workers employed by government is much higher in Johnson County, and the share employed in the private sector is much lower. This is also reflected in the large percentage of workers in educational services.



Industry	United States	Iowa	Johnson County
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	21.3%	23.4%	42.6%
Retail trade	11.5%	11.5%	10.8%
Arts, entertainment, & recreation; accommodation & food services	8.7%	7.3%	10.1%
Manufacturing	11.3%	15.5%	7.3%
Professional, scientific, & management; administrative services	10.3%	6.5%	6.9%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	7.1%	7.5%	5.3%
Construction	7.7%	6.4%	4.6%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	5.1%	4.9%	3.0%
Other services, except public administration	4.8%	4.2%	2.8%
Information	2.5%	2.2%	1.9%
Public administration	4.7%	3.1%	1.9%
Wholesale trade	3.2%	3.4%	1.6%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	1.8%	4.0%	1.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2006-08

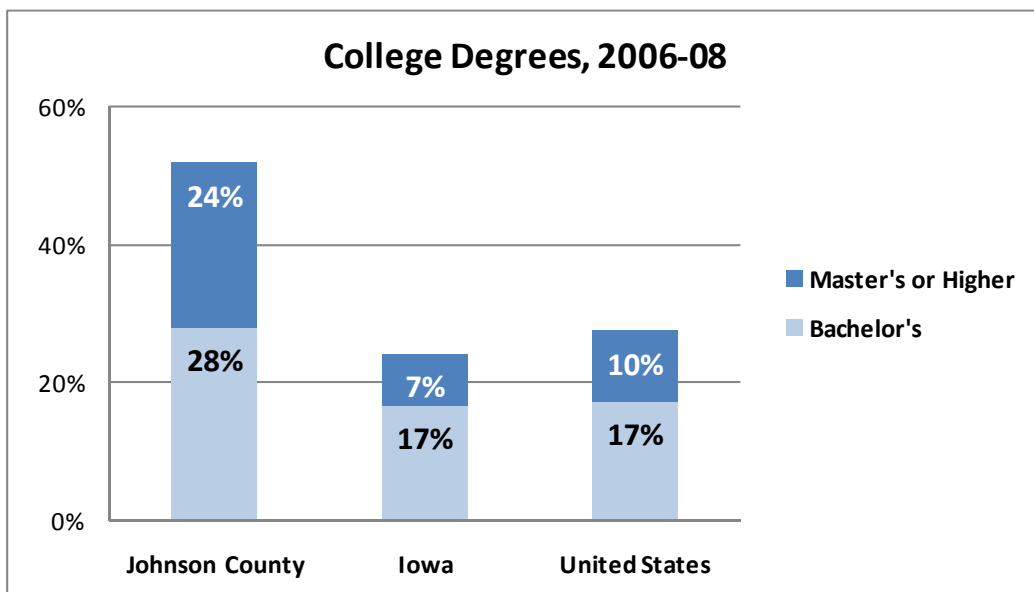
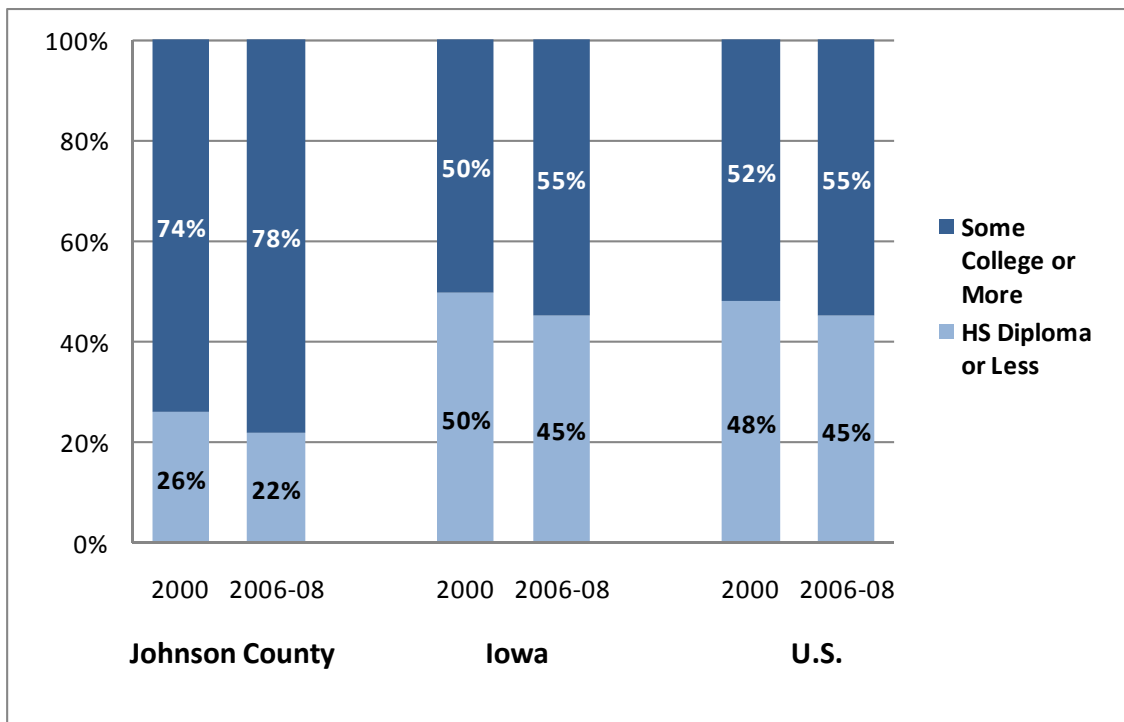
Occupation of Employed Persons Age 16 or Older, 2006-08



Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2006-08

Percent of Population Age 25 or more with Some College, or with a High School Diploma or Less

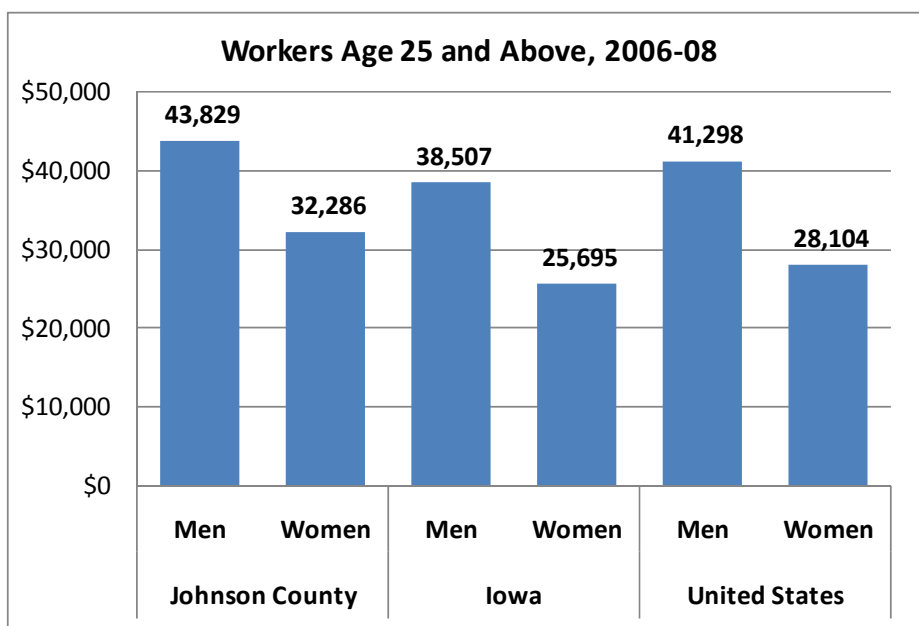
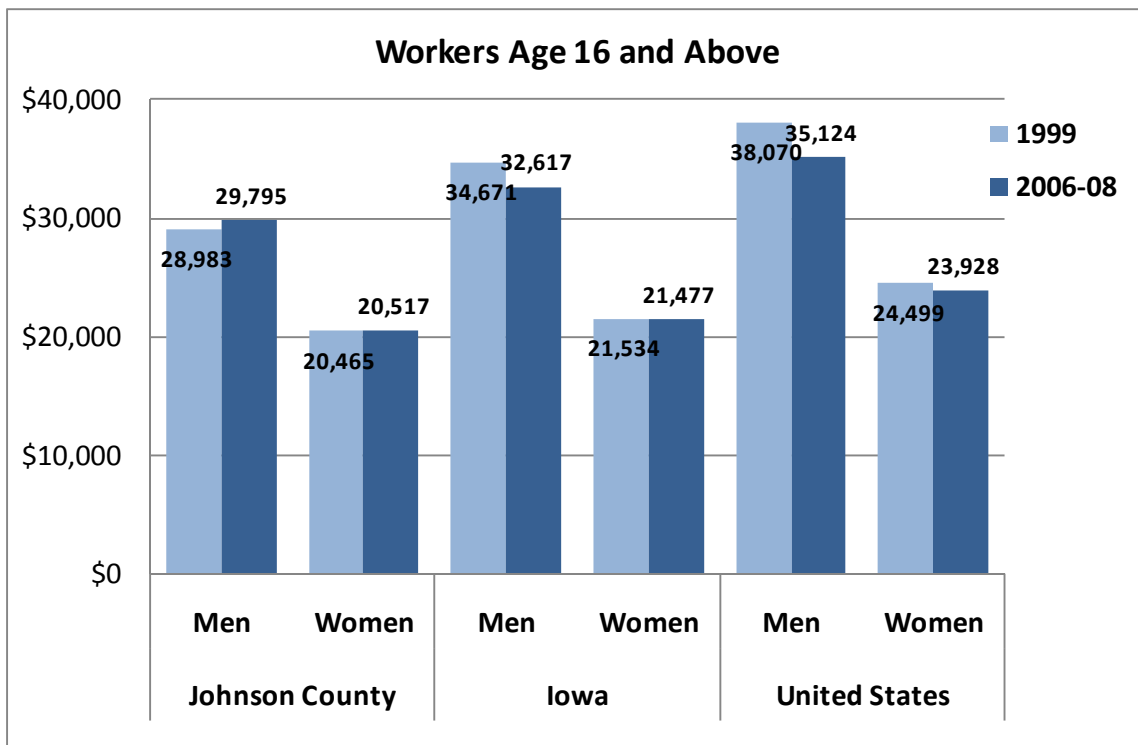
Johnson County has a far more educated workforce than the state of Iowa or the U.S. In the most recent period, 78 percent of those age 25 or more had at least some college, compared to 55 percent in Iowa and in the nation. Between 2000 and 2006-08, these proportions increased in all three geographic regions. Over half of the population age 25 or more had a bachelor's degree or higher in Johnson County, compared to 27 percent in the nation.



Sources: U.S. Census, 2000 Decennial Census and ACS 2006-2008 3-year estimates.

Median Annual Earnings of Workers (in 2008 dollars)

The lower median earnings in Johnson County for all workers age 16 and above no doubt reflect the large share of lower-paid and part-time work by college students. This is evident in the second graph, which excludes workers age 16 to 24; here earnings are higher in Johnson County than in the state or nation. Real median earnings (corrected for inflation) have risen very little in Johnson County since 1999, while they have fallen in the state of Iowa and nationally. Women age 25 or more in Johnson County earned 74 percent of men’s earnings, compared to 67 percent in Iowa and 68 percent nationally.



Source: U.S. Census, Census 2000, American Community Survey 2006-2008

Median Earnings by Occupation, All Workers age 16 or more, 2006-08

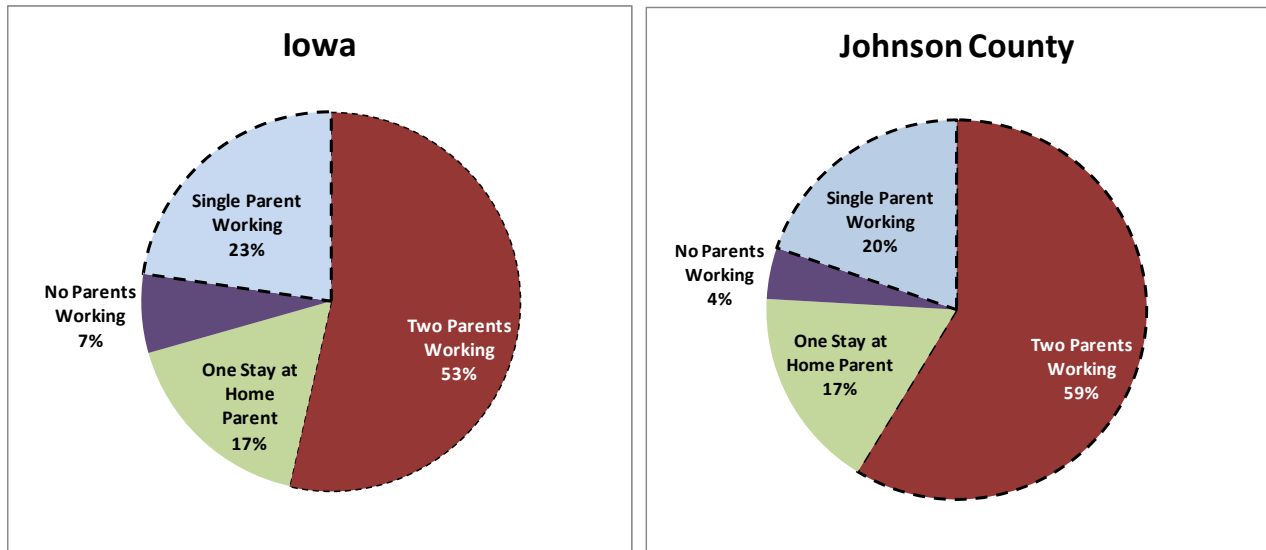
When wages for particular occupations are considered, Johnson County workers generally earn less than the national median for that occupation. The higher earnings of Johnson County workers age 25 or more in all occupations shown on the graph on the preceding page must therefore be due to occupational structure: We have a disproportionate number of earners in higher-wage occupations.

	United States	Iowa	Johnson County	Ratio: County to U.S.
Total:	\$ 32,118	\$ 29,852	\$ 30,446	0.95
Management, professional, and related occupations:	50,786	42,121	45,225	0.89
Management, business, and financial occupations:	56,742	45,977	51,757	0.91
Management occupations	61,314	47,549	54,254	0.88
Business and financial operations occupations	51,035	43,851	45,467	0.89
Professional and related occupations:	46,639	40,004	42,609	0.91
Computer and mathematical occupations	67,080	57,015	59,734	0.89
Architecture and engineering occupations	66,477	59,040	63,099	0.95
Life, physical, and social science occupations	53,072	41,630	38,030	0.72
Community and social services occupations	35,555	31,408	34,495	0.97
Legal occupations	68,866	55,429	52,279	0.76
Education, training, and library occupations	37,188	32,740	32,082	0.86
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	35,479	28,220	25,281	0.71
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations:	49,751	42,243	49,654	1.00
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners and other technical occupations	58,952	48,782	57,475	0.97
Health technologists and technicians	33,541	30,866	32,708	0.98
Service occupations:	17,056	13,567	10,554	0.62
Healthcare support occupations	21,130	19,909	18,816	0.89
Protective service occupations:	39,581	40,840	45,625	1.15
Fire fighting and prevention; other protective service workers incl. supervisors	28,618	23,273	22,894	0.80
Law enforcement workers including supervisors	51,108	47,710	54,659	1.07
Food preparation and serving related occupations	12,364	8,413	8,023	0.65
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	17,789	16,039	23,266	1.31
Personal care and service occupations	14,768	11,993	6,894	0.47
Sales and office occupations:	27,291	25,282	24,026	0.88
Sales and related occupations	27,467	25,265	21,386	0.78
Office and administrative support occupations	27,212	25,288	25,434	0.93
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	17,450	20,331	23,092	1.32
Construction, extraction, maintenance, and repair occupations:	34,147	34,796	39,697	1.16
Construction and extraction occupations	31,500	32,767	38,077	1.21
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	39,227	37,859	40,315	1.03
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations:	28,793	30,169	25,829	0.90
Production occupations	30,215	30,714	27,655	0.92
Transportation and material moving occupations:	27,130	29,128	21,417	0.79
transportation workers except motor vehicle operators	42,769	39,615	44,750	1.05
Motor vehicle operators	31,412	32,909	13,644	0.43
Material moving workers	21,604	25,363	23,333	1.08

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2006-08

Family Structure and Employment: Presence of Working Parents in Families with Children under Age 18 Living at Home, 2006-08

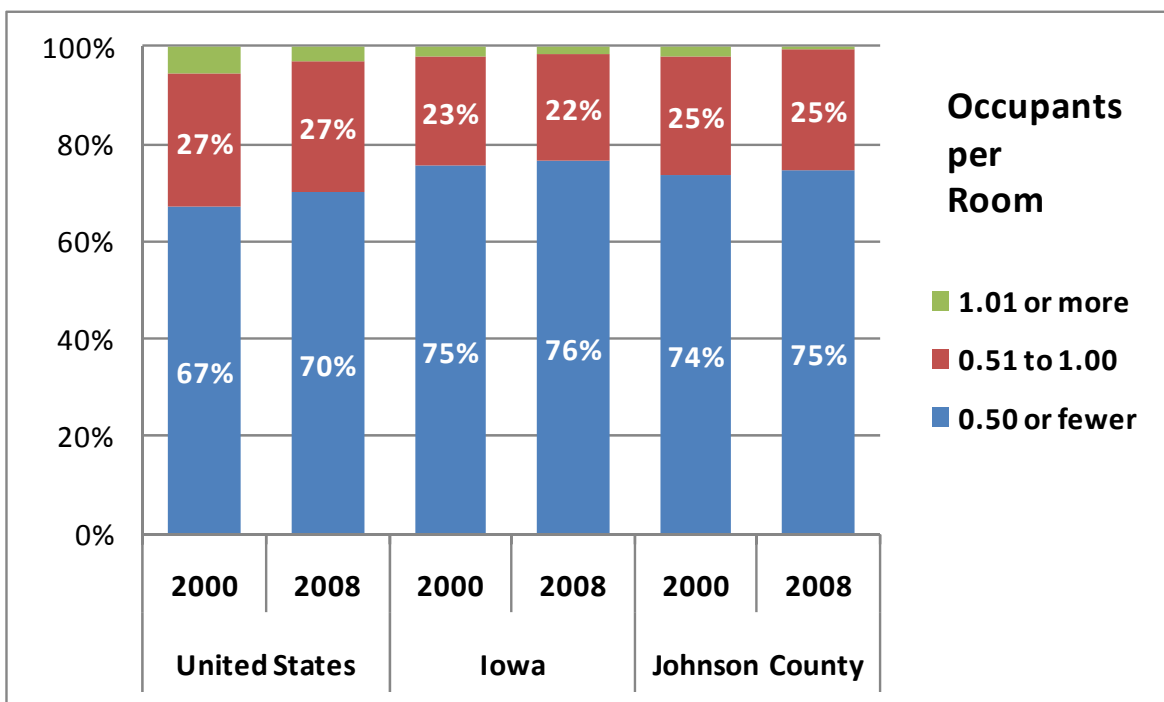
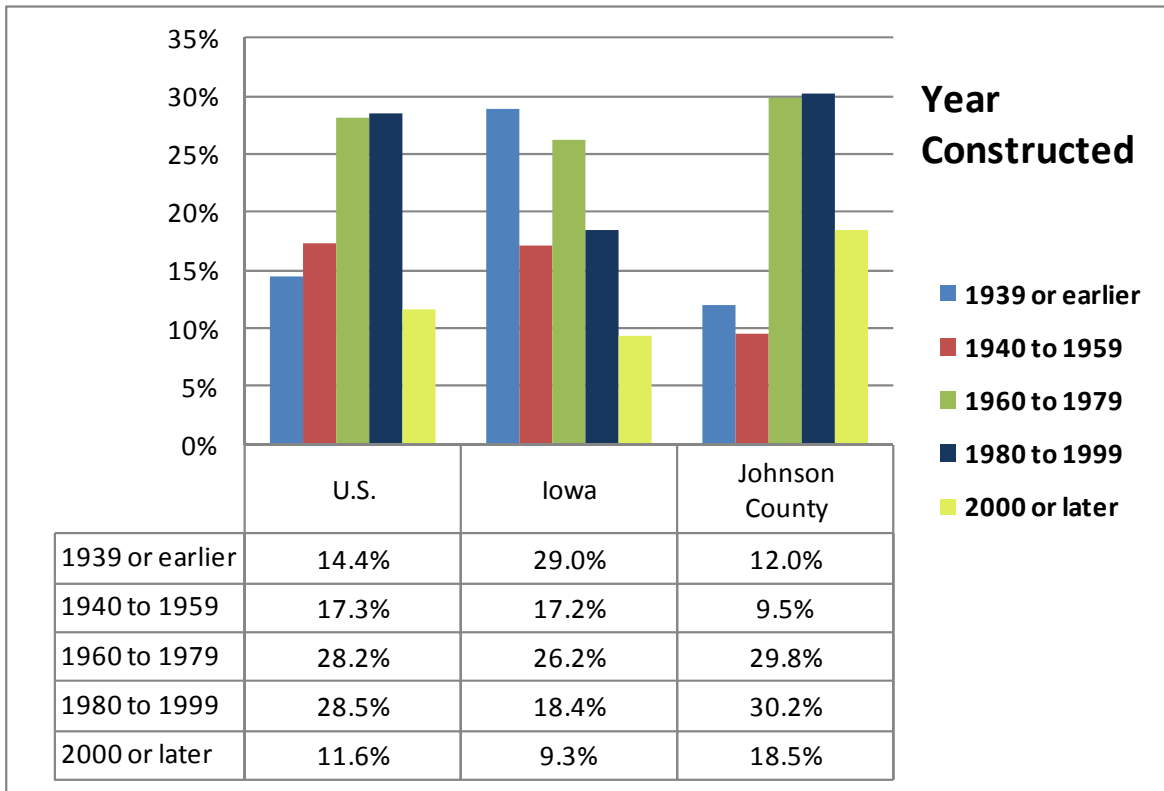
Of all families with children in Johnson County, 79 percent are either single-parent families with the parent working, or two-parent families with both parents working. The comparable proportion for the State of Iowa was 76 percent.



Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey 2006-2008

Housing Quality: Age of the Housing Stock and Overcrowding

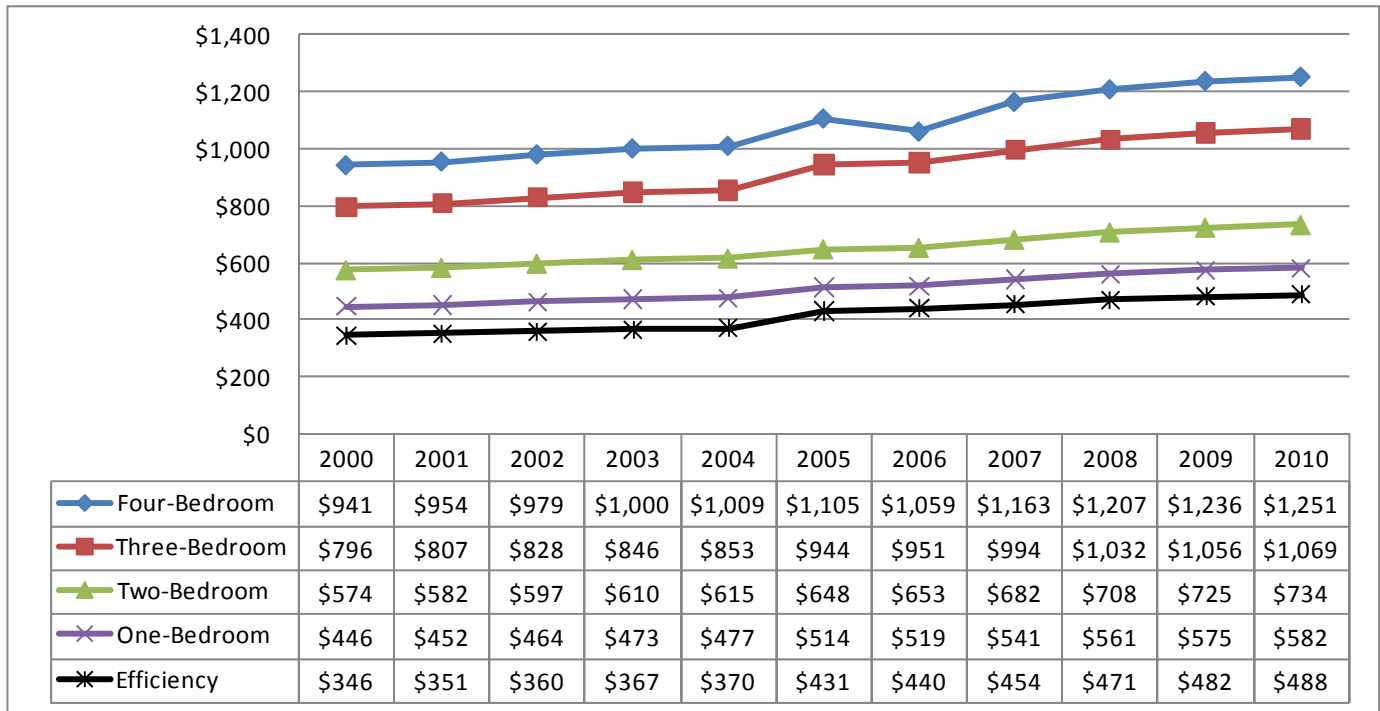
Housing in Johnson County is on average newer, and with lower rates of occupancy, than elsewhere in Iowa or the nation. Overcrowding (more than one occupant per room) occurs in fewer than 1 percent of units in the County.



Source: U.S.Census, American Community Survey, 2006-08; Census 2000.

Affordability: Fair Market Rents in Johnson County

Rents for larger units (three and four bedrooms) increased by a third from fiscal year 2000 to fiscal year 2010. Rents for efficiencies, on the other hand, increased 41 percent.



Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. <http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/fmr.html>

Public and Subsidized Housing in Johnson County

There are a total of 2,328 assisted housing units in Johnson County. These include 81 units of public housing in Iowa City, and 368 private units in Iowa City and North Liberty built with the aid of Federal Low-Income Housing Tax Credits. Another 875 private units received subsidies under other programs or through non-profits. In addition, there are 1,229 housing vouchers being used in Johnson County by low-income renters who qualify under several assistance programs. Of these, 306 were used for subsidized units in fixed locations, while the remaining 923 were used to obtain housing on the private market. However, the total number of vouchers available on an ongoing basis is slightly less: 1,214. There were about 54,000 housing units in Johnson County in 2006-08; assisted housing thus represents about 4 percent of the total units.

Assisted Housing in Johnson County

Subsidized housing units	
Iowa City	887
North Liberty	192
Coralville	159
Scattered sites (mostly Iowa City)	167
Total	1,405
Vouchers used at non-subsidized units	923
Total assisted housing	2,328

Source: Iowa City Housing Authority

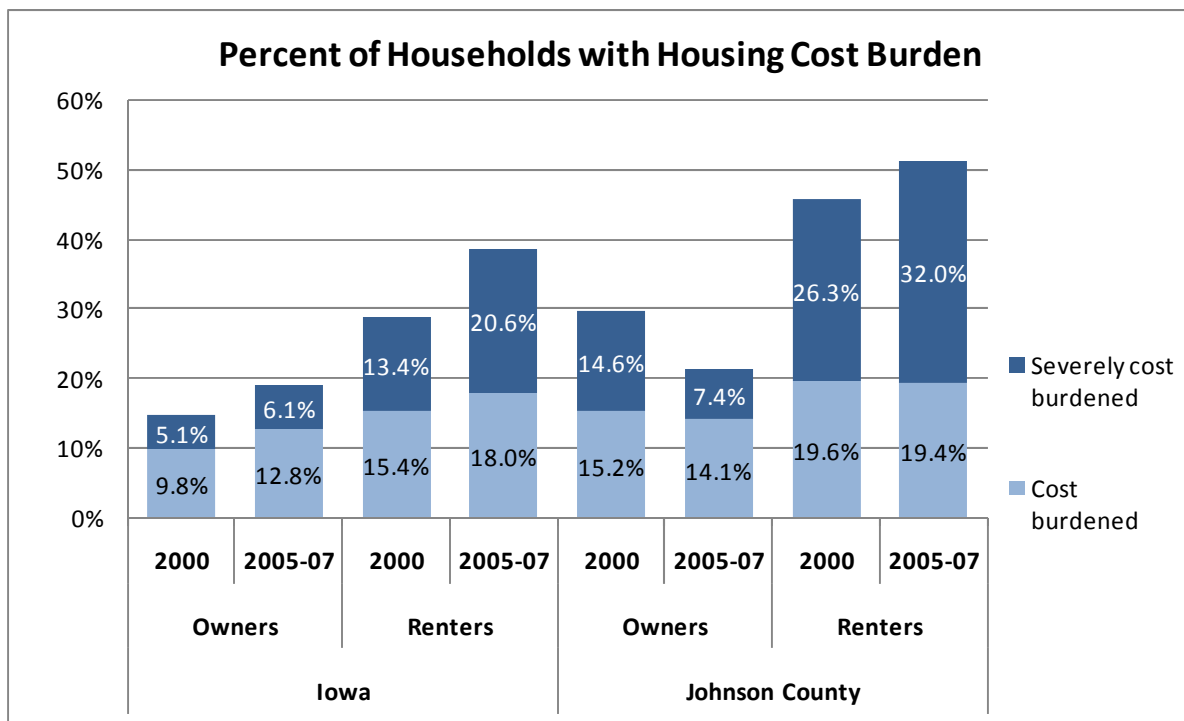
Housing Cost Burdens in Johnson County

There are 16,585 households in Johnson County whose housing costs (utilities plus rent or mortgage payment) exceeded 30 percent of household income, according to estimates provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and based on the 2005-2007 American Community Survey. Cost burdened households are those whose housing costs are between 30 and 50 percent of income; severely cost burdened households are those whose costs exceed 50 percent of income. Over half of all renters have housing costs exceeding 30 percent of income, with 32 percent of renters severely cost burdened.

Homeowners in Johnson County are only slightly more likely to experience housing cost burdens than homeowners statewide. However, county renters are far more likely to be severely cost burdened: 32 percent versus 20.6 percent statewide. This fraction increased substantially from 2000 to 2005-07 in the state and the county.

Cost Burdened Households in Johnson County, 2005-07

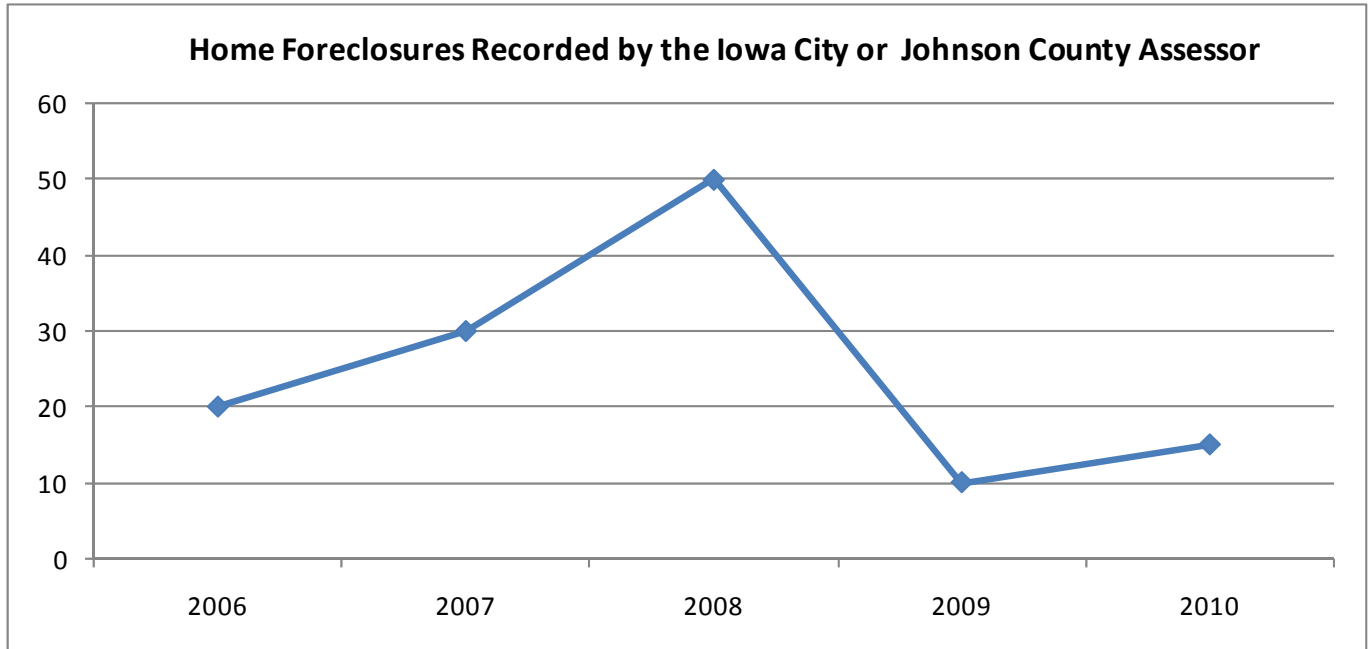
	Owners	Renters	Total
Number of Households			
Cost Burdened	4,290	3,785	8,075
Severely Cost Burdened	2,260	6,250	8,510
Total	6,550	10,035	16,585
Percent of All Households			
Cost Burdened	14.1%	19.4%	16.1%
Severely Cost Burdened	7.4%	32.0%	17.0%
Total	21.5%	51.3%	33.1%



Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2000 and 2009 CHAS data. Available at <http://socds.huduser.org/chas/statetable.odb>; <http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/cp/CHAS/2009StateCountyFiles.htm>

Home Foreclosures in Johnson County

Complete data on home mortgage foreclosures is not available. The table shows the number recorded by the local assessors, but it is likely that many more are unrecorded.



Source: Iowa City and Johnson County Assessors Offices

Homelessness in 2009-2010

For the 12 month period ending August 31, 2010, there were on average 405 homeless persons on a given day served by homeless shelters and other service providers in Johnson County, with 452 on the highest day. Over the course of that 12 month period, however, 904 different homeless children and adults received services in the county, including 235 children and 174 persons with at least one disability.

Compared with the homeless in the State of Iowa generally, a larger proportion of the homeless in Johnson County are African American, and a lower proportion have a chronic substance abuse problem. A larger share of the Johnson County homeless are long-term (over a year) or chronically homeless.

The number of persons turned away from Shelter house each night ranges from 3 to 15, while those served in overflow facilities typically numbers 12 to 25 per night from November to March. (Source: Chrissy Canganelli, Shelter House).

Number of homeless served per day in Johnson County: Sept. 2009 - August 2010	
Lowest day	360
Average day	405
Highest day	452

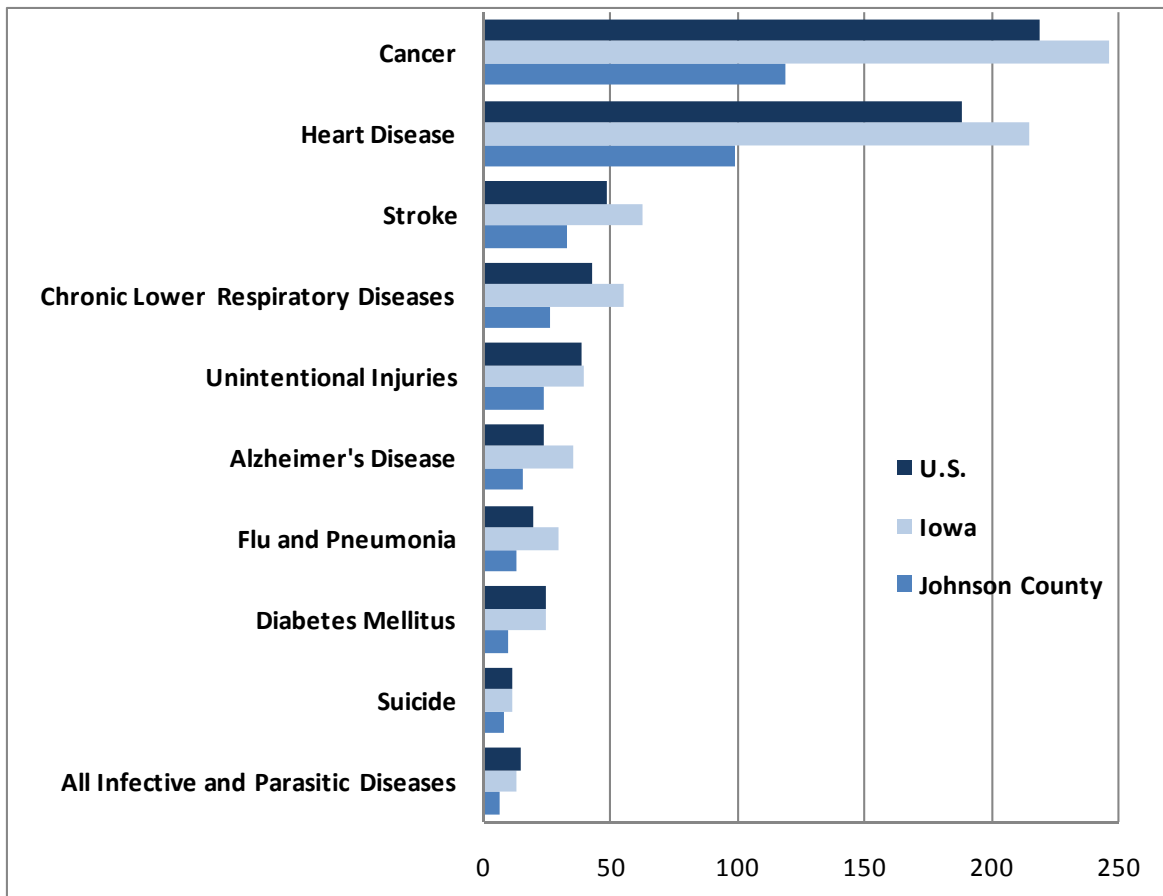
Characteristics of the Homeless Population, Johnson County and Iowa, and Number of Homeless Served in Johnson County, Sept. 2009-Aug. 2010

	Johnson County		Iowa
	Number of Homeless Served	Percent of Total Served	Percent of Total Served
Total	904	100%	100%
By age			
Adults	664	73%	67%
Children	235	26%	33%
By race and ethnicity			
White	426	47%	65%
Black or African American	453	50%	29%
Hispanic or Latino	57	6%	8%
By gender			
Male	473	52%	52%
Female	428	47%	47%
With a long term disability			
Total with at least one disability	174	19%	25%
Alcohol	59	7%	10%
Drugs	44	5%	10%
Mental	125	14%	15%
Physical/Medical	74	8%	8%
Homeless Extent			
First time	323	34%	40%
Multiple times	319	34%	39%
Ongoing or Chronic	295	31%	21%

Source: Iowa Institute for Community Alliances, based on data from the HMIS/Service Point implementation for the Balance of State Continuum of Care.

Leading Causes of Death: Rates per 100,000 Population, 2003-2007

Johnson County is healthier than average, if that is measured by death rates per 1,000 population. Shown below are the ten leading causes of death (in the nation and in Johnson County), with the number of persons dying from that cause each year per 100,000 population, averaged over 2003 through 2007. The lower county death rates are due in part to the disproportionate share of 18-25 year olds in the Johnson County population.

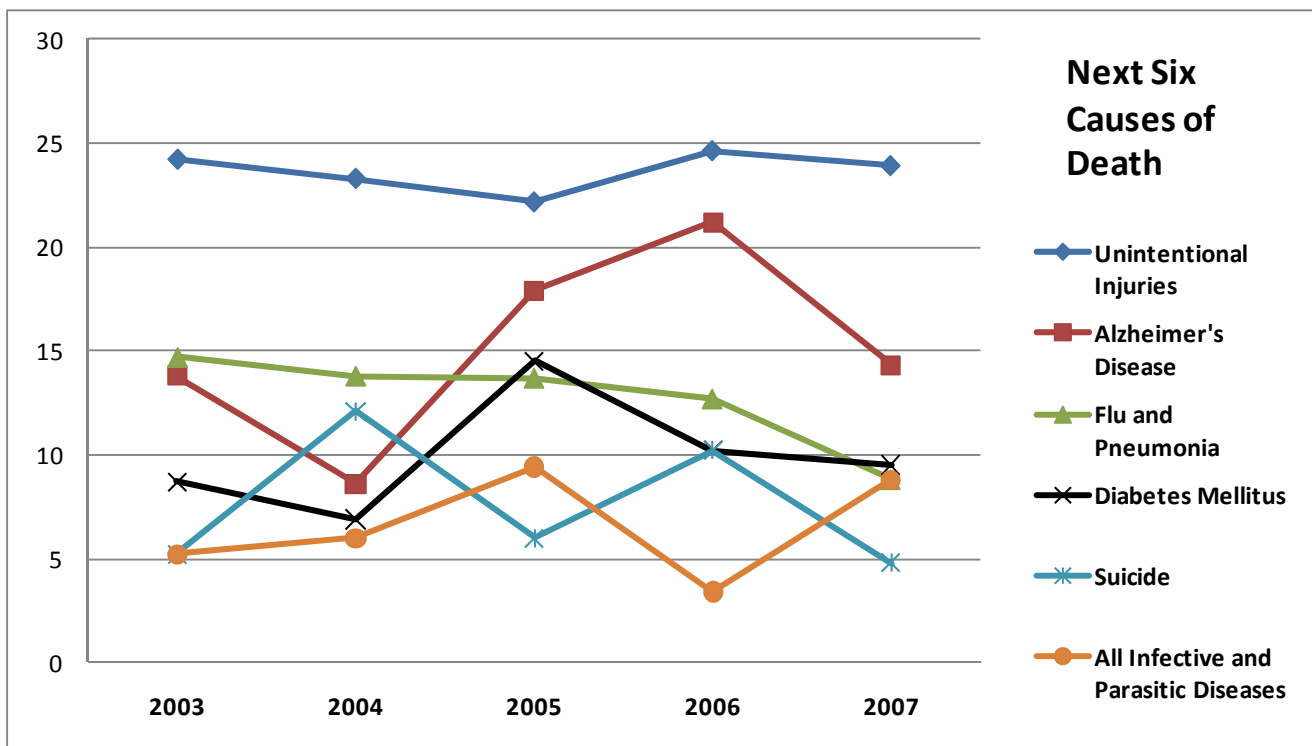
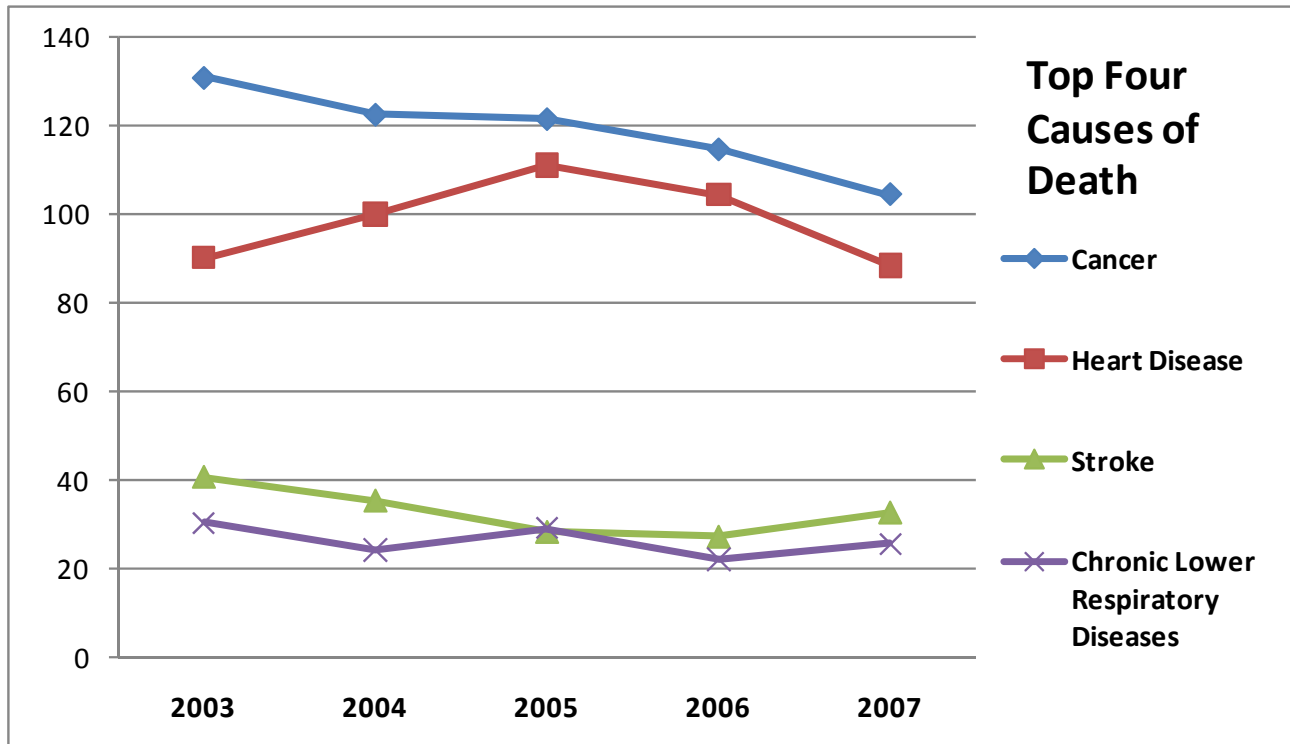


	Johnson County	Iowa	U.S.
Cancer	118.6	246.0	218.6
Heart Disease	98.7	214.9	188.3
Stroke	32.8	62.8	48.8
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	26.2	55.4	42.7
Unintentional Injuries	23.6	39.5	39.0
Alzheimer's Disease	15.2	35.4	23.5
Flu and Pneumonia	12.7	29.2	19.6
Diabetes Mellitus	10.0	25.0	24.7
Suicide	7.7	11.3	11.5
All Infective and Parasitic Diseases	6.6	13.2	14.9

Source: National Vital Statistics Reports, 2003-2007, <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/nvsr.htm#vol58>; Iowa Department of Public Health, mortality statistics, at http://www.idph.state.ia.us/apl/vital_stats.asp#mortality

Leading Causes of Death: Trends in Johnson County, 2003-2007

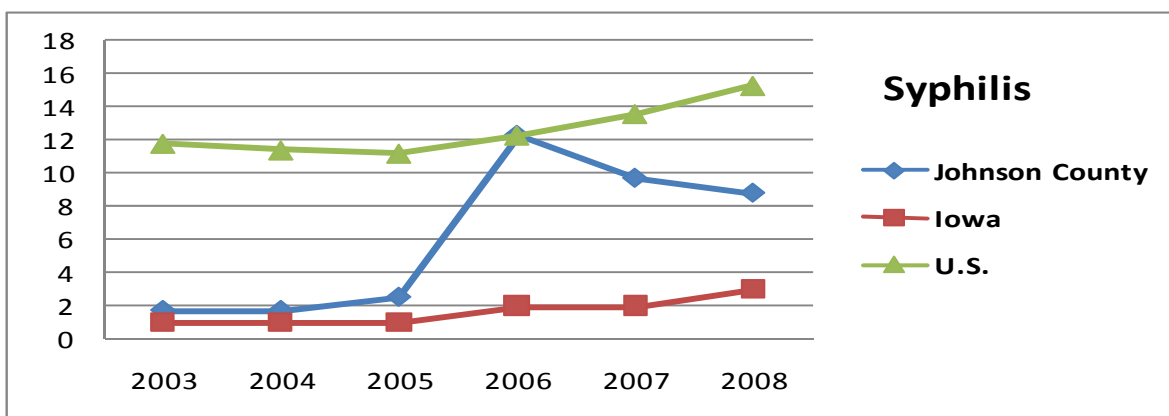
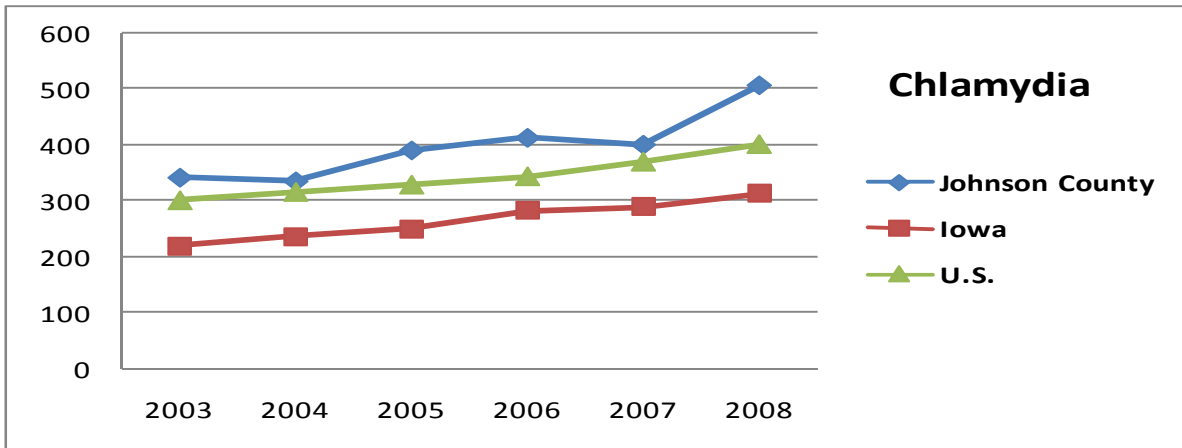
While there is a definite downward trend in death rates from cancer and from flu, other causes of death show no clear trend one way or the other.



Source: Iowa Department of Public Health, mortality statistics, at http://www.idph.state.ia.us/apl/vital_stats.asp#mortality

Sexually Transmitted Disease: Incidence per 100,000 Population

Rates of three sexually transmitted diseases – Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Syphilis – have increased in Johnson County between 2003 and 2008.



IDPH Sexually Transmitted Disease Program. Iowa STD Statistics. http://www.idph.state.ia.us/adper/std_control.asp.
 CDC Sexually Transmitted Diseases Data and Statistics. Surveillance Reports. <http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats/>.

HIV/Aids

Characteristics of Persons with HIV in Johnson County, 1998-2008 (Total Cases: 73)

	Percent of Total Cases
Age	
Under 15	1%
15-24	18%
25-34	38%
35-44	21%
45-54	21%
55 and older	1%
Race/Ethnicity	
Hispanic/Latino (all races)	10%
White	51%
Black/African American	33%
Other race	7%

Source: http://www.idph.state.ia.us/adper/hiv_aids_programs.asp#surveillance

Number of persons living with a diagnosis of HIV or AIDS

	Dec. 2005	Dec. 2007	Dec. 2009	Percent Change: 2005-2009
Johnson County	96	127	132	37.5%
Iowa	1,340	1,522	1,748	30.4%

Sources: Iowa Department of Public Health (IDPH), 2009 End -of-Year HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report:

http://www.idph.state.ia.us/adper/common/pdf/disease_prevention_immunization/2009_report.pdf.

IDPH, 2007 Supplement to the 2005 Epidemiological Profile for Iowa:

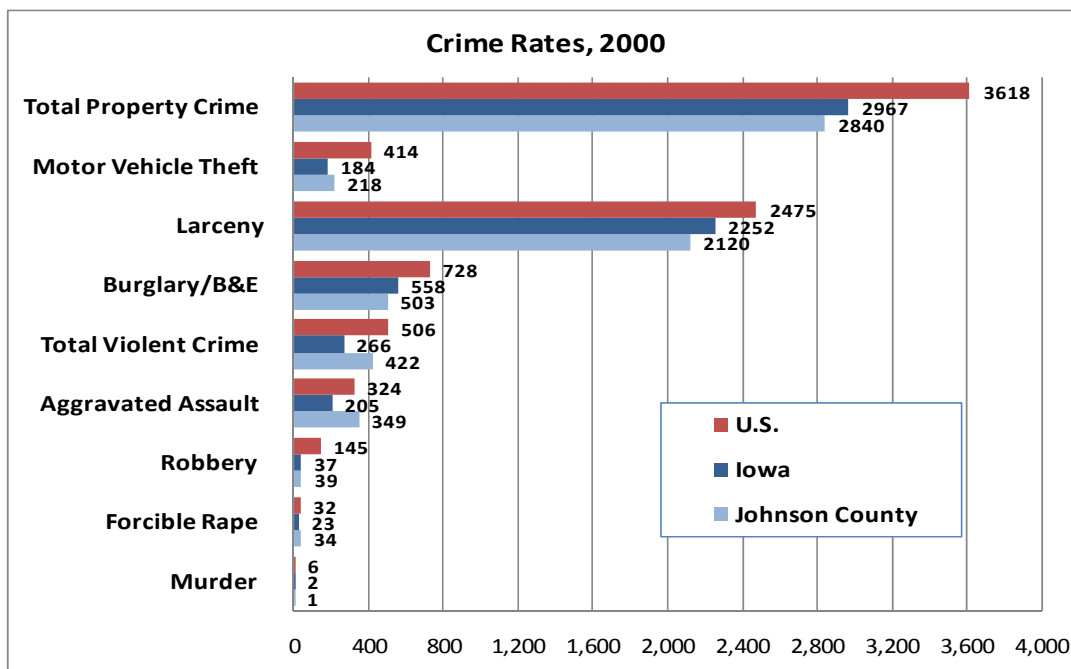
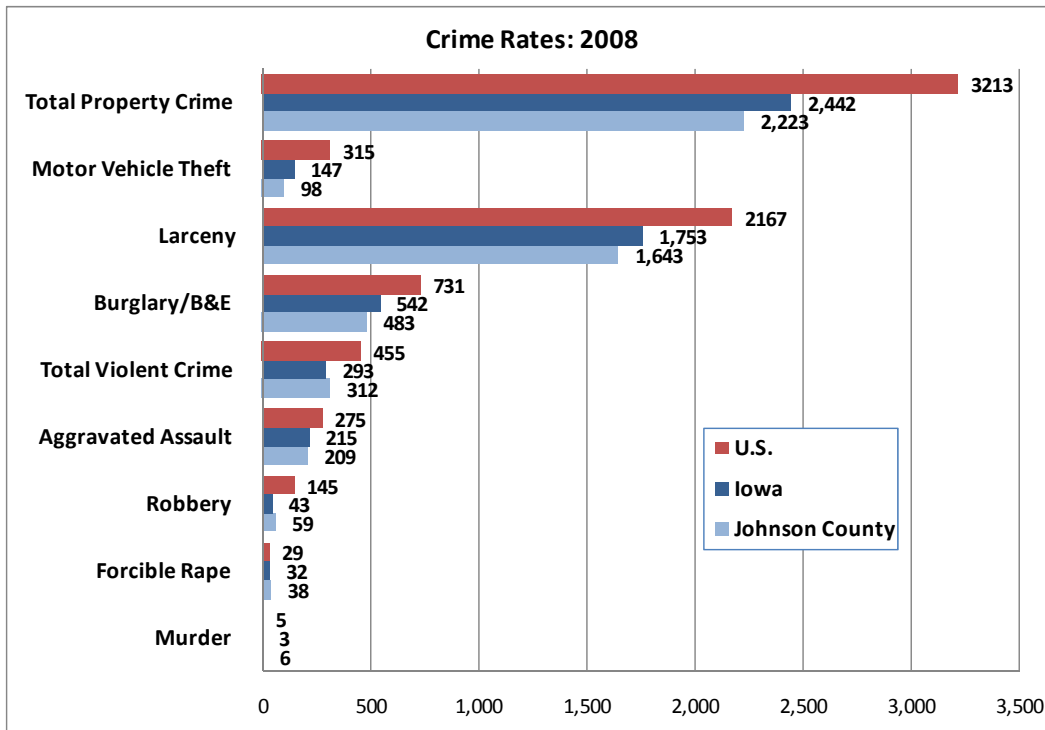
http://www.idph.state.ia.us/adper/common/pdf/disease_prevention_immunization/2007_supplement_epi_profile.pdf.

IDPH, 2005 Epidemiological Profile for Iowa: HIV, AIDS, and Sexually Transmitted Diseases:

http://www.idph.state.ia.us/adper/common/pdf/disease_prevention_immunization/2005_epi_profile.pdf.

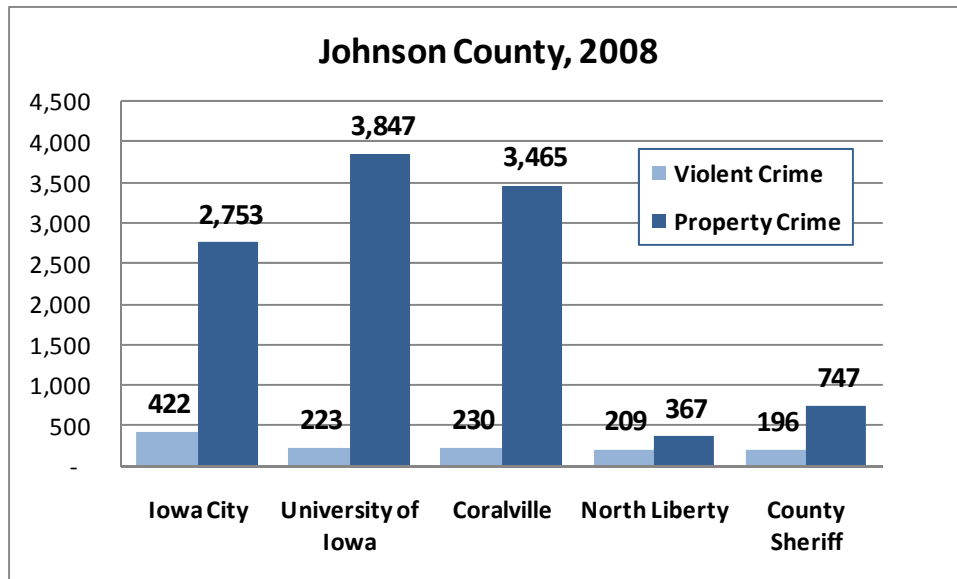
Crime Rates

Johnson County had lower rates of property crime but higher rates of violent crime than the state of Iowa in 2008. Crime rates indicate the number of arrests per 100,000 population over the course of a year. The overall crime index is simply the sum of all the individual rates, and thus reflects largely the number of property crimes since they are far more numerous.



Source: Iowa Department of Public Safety, Uniform Crime Reports, 2000 and 2008; Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Statistics.

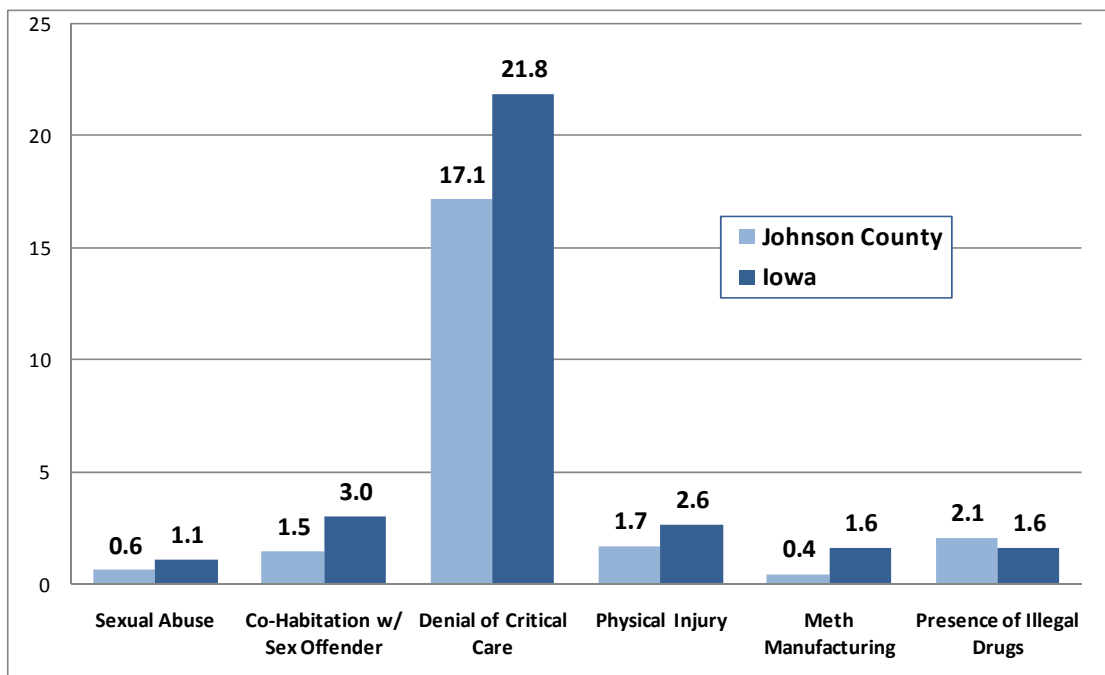
Crime Rates (Cont'd)



Source: 2008 Iowa Uniform Crime Report, Iowa Dept. of Public Safety.

Child Abuse Incidents, Average Annual Rates, 2006-2009

Child abuse rates are defined as the number of confirmed or founded incidents per 1,000 resident children. Johnson county rates of abuse are lower than those for the state in all categories except the presence of illegal drugs in the child’s system.



Source: Prevent Child Abuse Iowa: http://www.pcaiowa.org/child_abuse_data.html

Number of Confirmed or Founded Child Abuse Incidents in Johnson County

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Average
Sexual Abuse	9	16	10	11	18	13
Co-Habitation w/ Sex Offender	4	5	1	0	2	2
Denial of Critical Care	393	419	410	319	379	384
Physical Injury	40	40	46	34	33	39
Exposure to Meth Manufacturing	8	0	0	4	0	2
Presence of Illegal Drugs in Child's System	53	81	66	24	14	48
Mental injury and other	2	0	1	3	0	1
Total incidents	509	561	534	395	446	489

Source: Iowa Department of Human Services, Child Maltreatment Statistical Reports, at <http://www.dhs.state.ia.us/Partners/Reports/PeriodicReports/Abuse/Child.html>

Domestic Abuse

The number of domestic abuse victims served by local agencies such as the Domestic Violence Intervention Program in Johnson County is likely a small fraction of the total number of persons who are victims of domestic abuse. The number of incidents reported to police is even smaller, as can be seen in the second table below.

Domestic Abuse Victims Served

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Iowa	19,952	21,780	21,738	23,080	22,317		
Johnson County area*					1,792	1,918	1,870

*Statistics are for the area served by the Domestic Violence Intervention Program, which also includes Washington, Cedar and Iowa Counties

Sources: Iowa Dept. of Justice, Attorney General's office, Crime Victim Assistance Division, *Annual Report Fiscal Year 2007*. Domestic Violence Intervention Program, Iowa City, *Year End Report 2009*: <http://www.dvipiowa.org/DVIP%20Annual%20Report%202009.pdf>

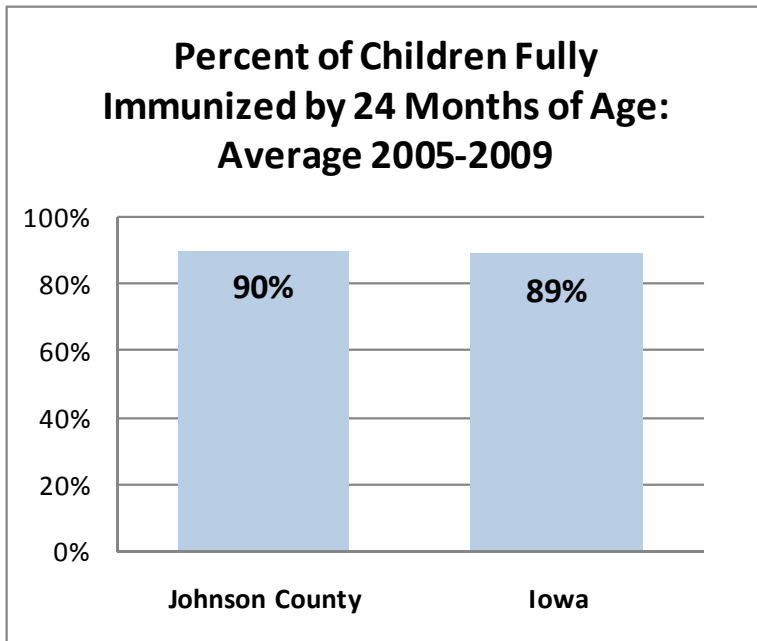
Domestic Abuse Incidents Reported to Police, 2007

	Number	Rate per 100,000
Iowa	6,718	252
Johnson County*	289	243

*County Sheriff, University of Iowa, and Coralville, Iowa City, and North Liberty police departments.

Source: Iowa Dept. of Public Safety, UCR Crime Statistics <http://www.dps.state.ia.us/commis/ucr/2007/iacrime.shtml>

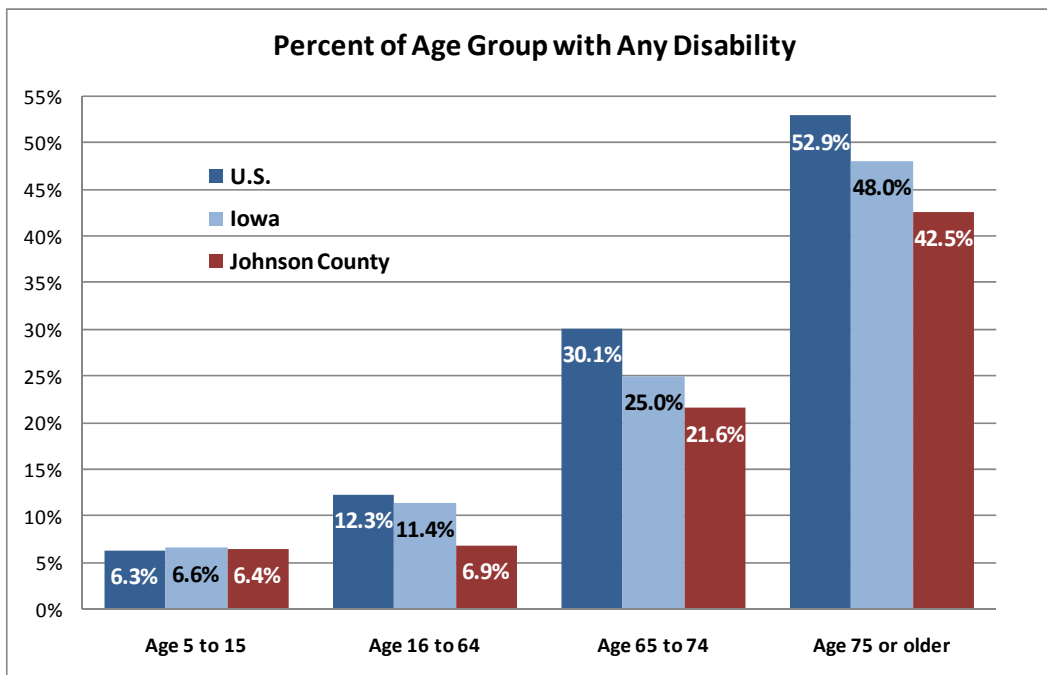
Child Immunizations



Source: Iowa Department of Public Health, Public Health Sector Clinics Immunization Assessment Morbidity and Mortality Report, Vol.59, No.1, Notifiable Diseases.

Disability: Prevalence among the Population, 2005-07

Johnson County has a smaller percentage of the population with a disability than the state or the nation.

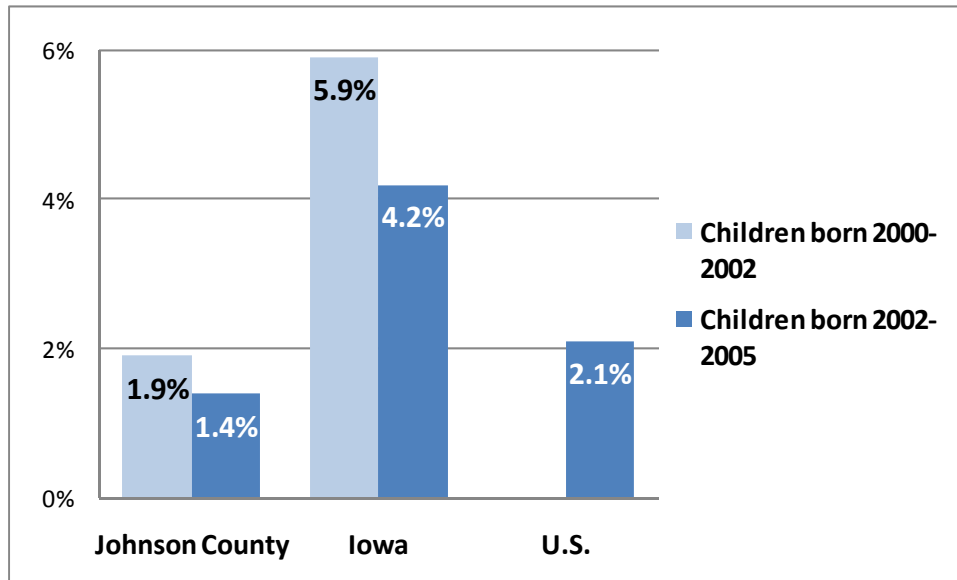


Percent of Age Group with Disability

	U.S.	Iowa	Johnson County
Age 5 to 15			
Any disability	6.3%	6.6%	6.4%
Mental disability	5.1%	5.5%	5.7%
Age 16 to 64			
Any	12.3%	11.4%	6.9%
Sensory	2.8%	2.6%	1.5%
Physical	7.3%	6.3%	2.8%
Mental	4.7%	4.8%	3.2%
Self-care	2.2%	1.7%	0.9%
Go-outside	3.2%	2.7%	1.2%
Employment	7.1%	6.2%	3.2%
Age 65-74			
Any disability	30.1%	25.0%	21.6%
Sensory	10.0%	8.1%	7.9%
Physical	23.3%	18.4%	15.3%
Mental	7.6%	5.2%	3.0%
Self-care	6.0%	4.1%	3.8%
Go-outside	19.7%	14.1%	16.4%
Age 75 or older			
Any disability	52.9%	48.0%	42.5%
Sensory	23.7%	22.1%	19.2%
Physical	40.2%	34.9%	32.4%
Mental	17.5%	12.3%	10.5%
Self-care	15.2%	10.4%	7.6%
Go-outside	8.8%	9.1%	15.0%

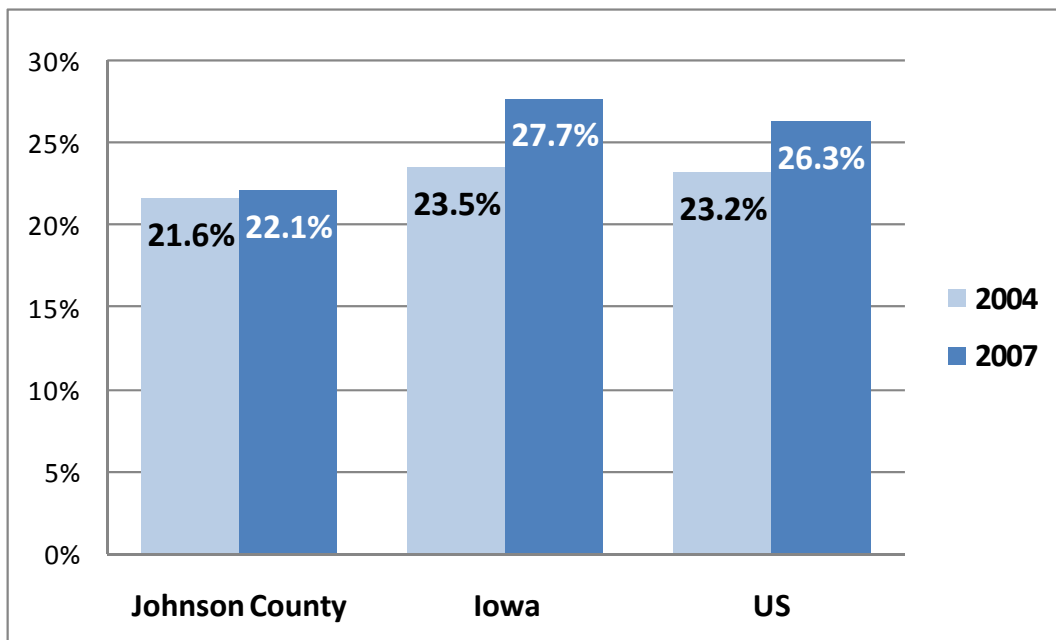
Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2005-07

Lead Poisoning: Percent of Children Tested who had Elevated Lead Levels



Source: State of Iowa, *Statewide Plan for Childhood Blood Lead Testing and Case Management of Lead-Poisoned Children*. November, 2009.

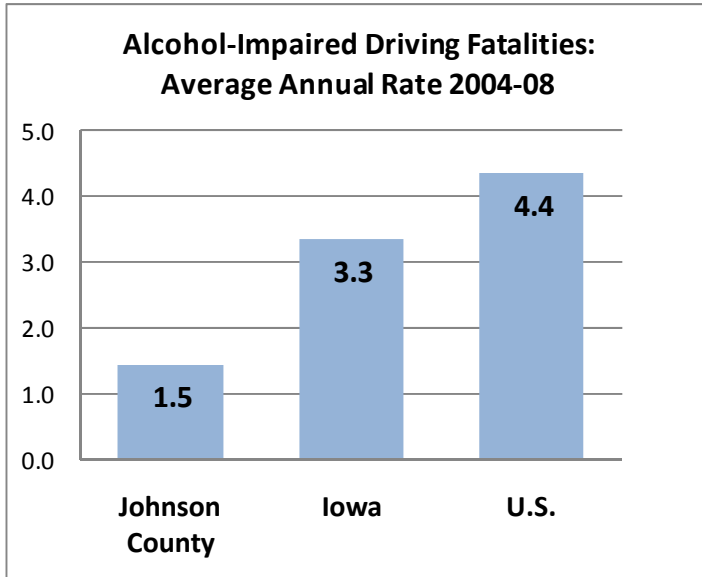
Obesity: Percent of Adults Who Are Obese



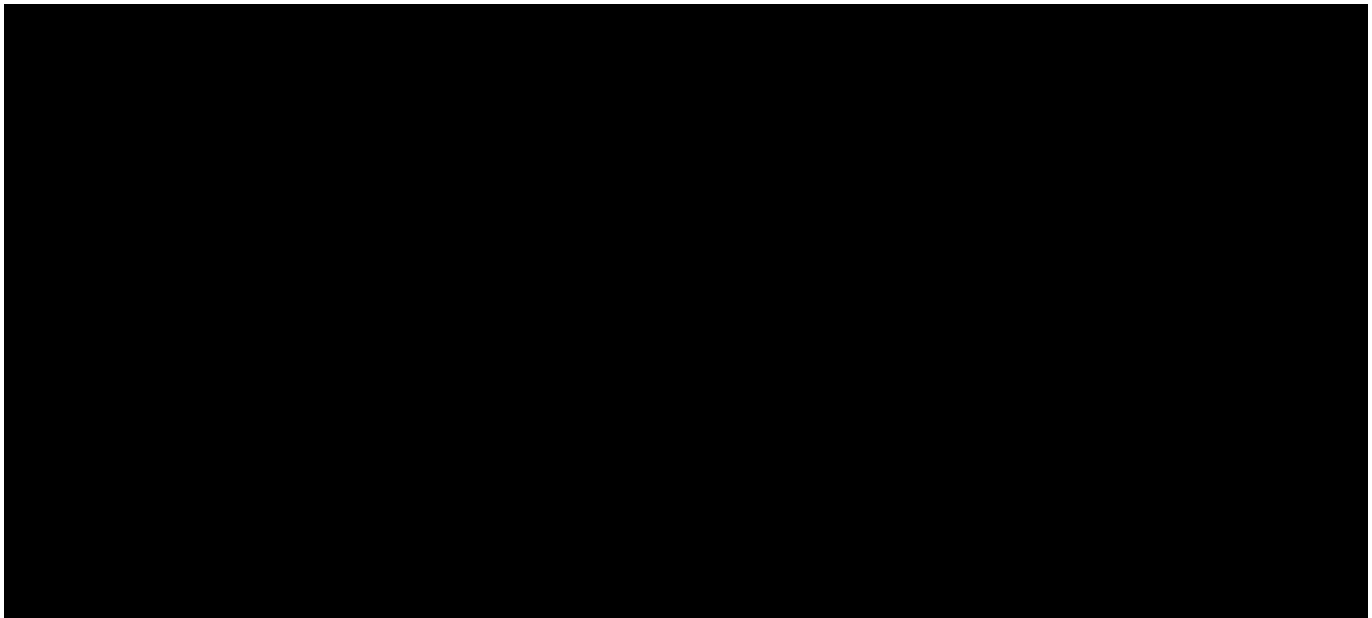
Sources: http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/DDT_STRS2/NationalDiabetesPrevalenceEstimates.aspx; <http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/>

Substance Abuse

Johnson county had a lower rate of alcohol-impaired driving fatalities (defined as the number of deaths in accidents where one of the drivers had a blood alcohol level of .08 or higher) than the state or the U.S., measured as the number of fatalities per 100,000 population.

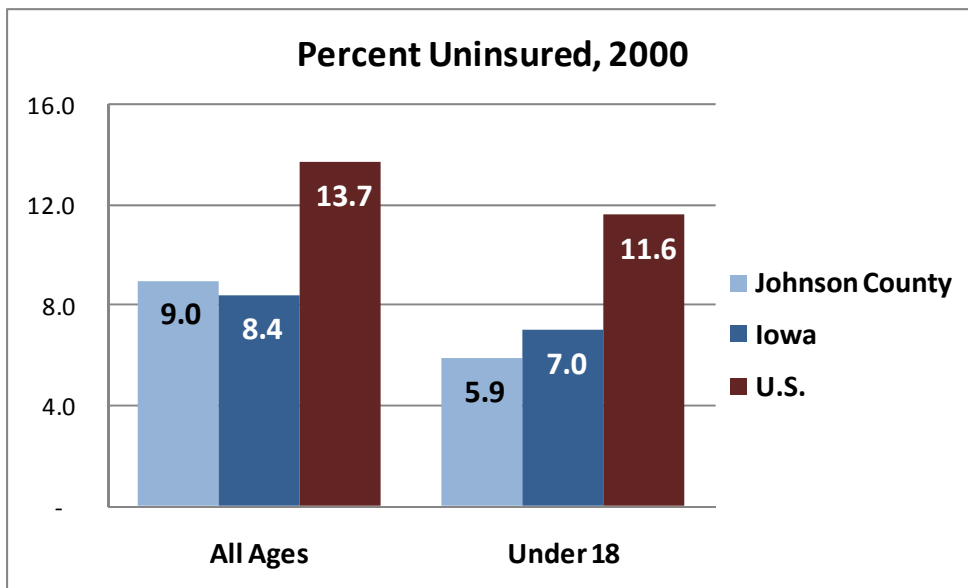
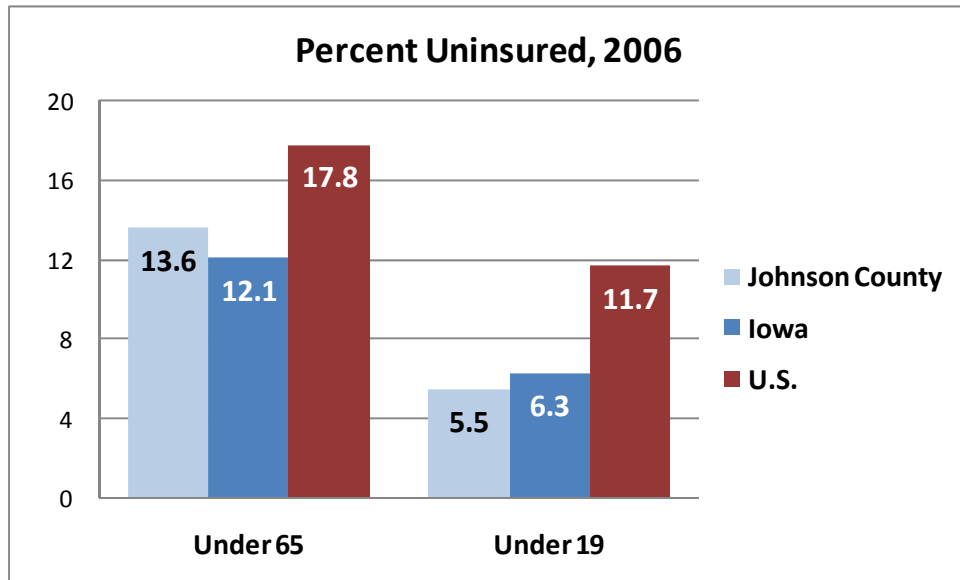


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, at: http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/departments/nrd-30/ncsa/STSI/19_IA/2008/Iowa_Map_5_DATA_2008.PDF



Source: Iowa Department of Public Health, 2008 Iowa Youth Survey, Johnson County Results. At: http://www.iowayouthsurvey.org/images/2008_County_reports/52.Johnson.pdf

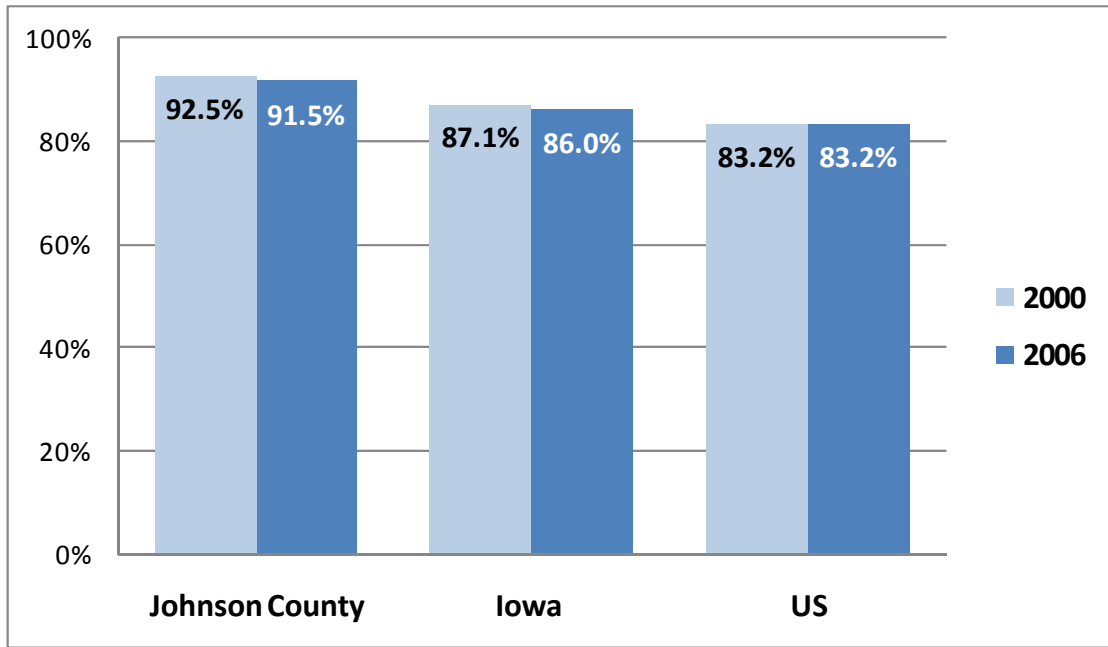
Health Insurance Coverage



Source: U.S. Census Small Area Health Insurance Estimates; Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

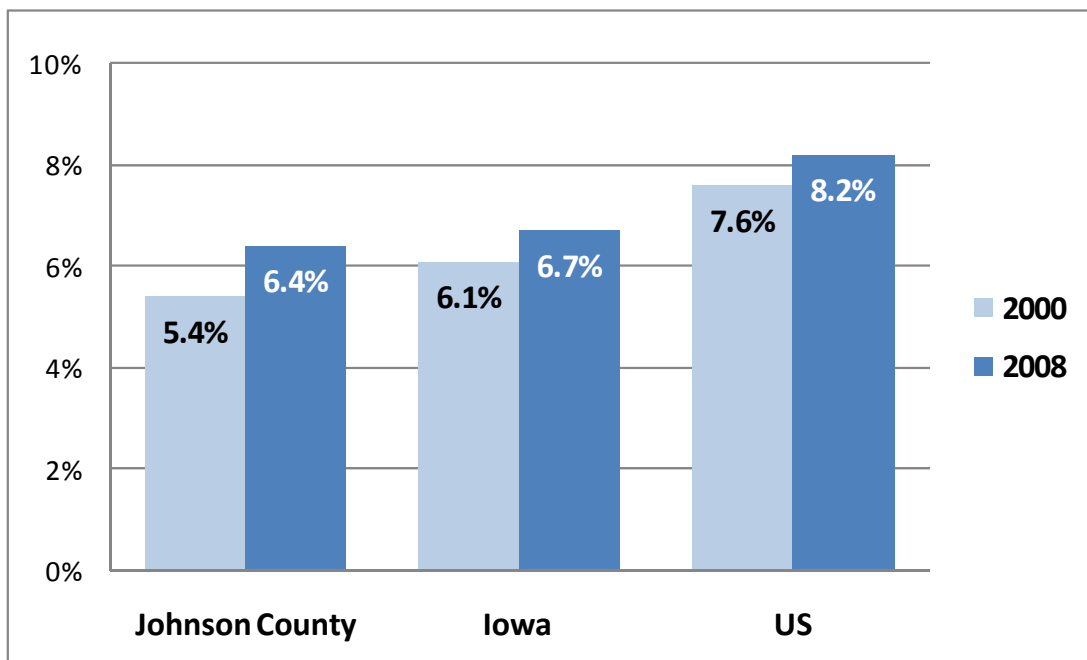
Prenatal Care: Percent of Pregnant Women Receiving Prenatal Care in First Trimester

In Johnson County a somewhat higher proportion of all pregnant women receive prenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy. For WIC participants the percentage was lower – just 78 percent in 2006 – but it had risen to 89-90 percent in 2007 and 2008.



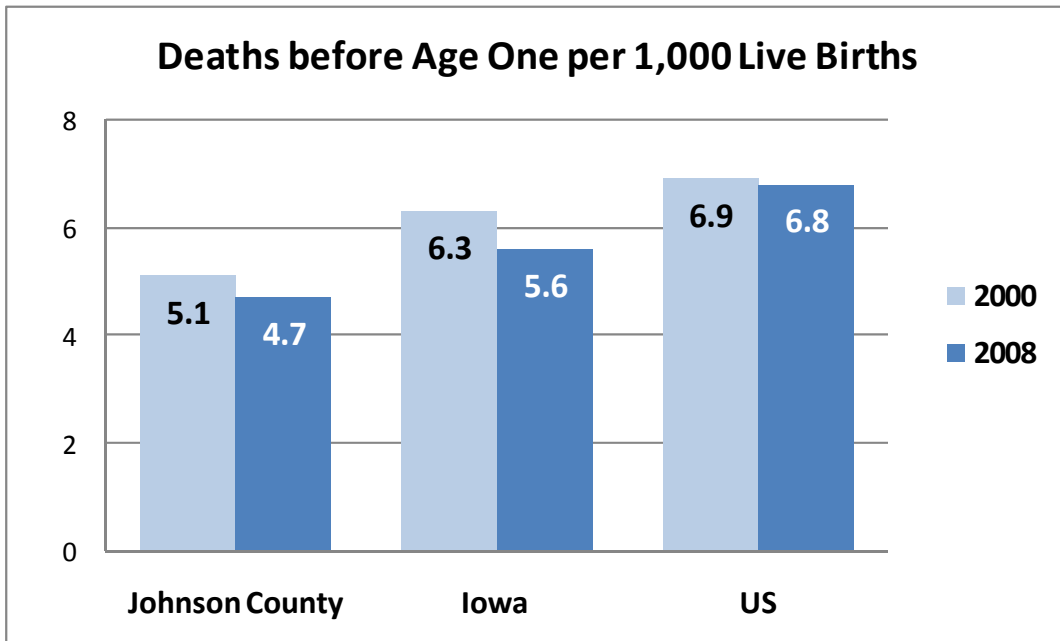
Source: Child and Family Policy Center, Iowa Kids Count, 2008 Data, at: <http://www.cfpciowa.org/page.php?id=43>

Low Birth Weight: Percent of Newborns Weighing Under 5.5 Pounds



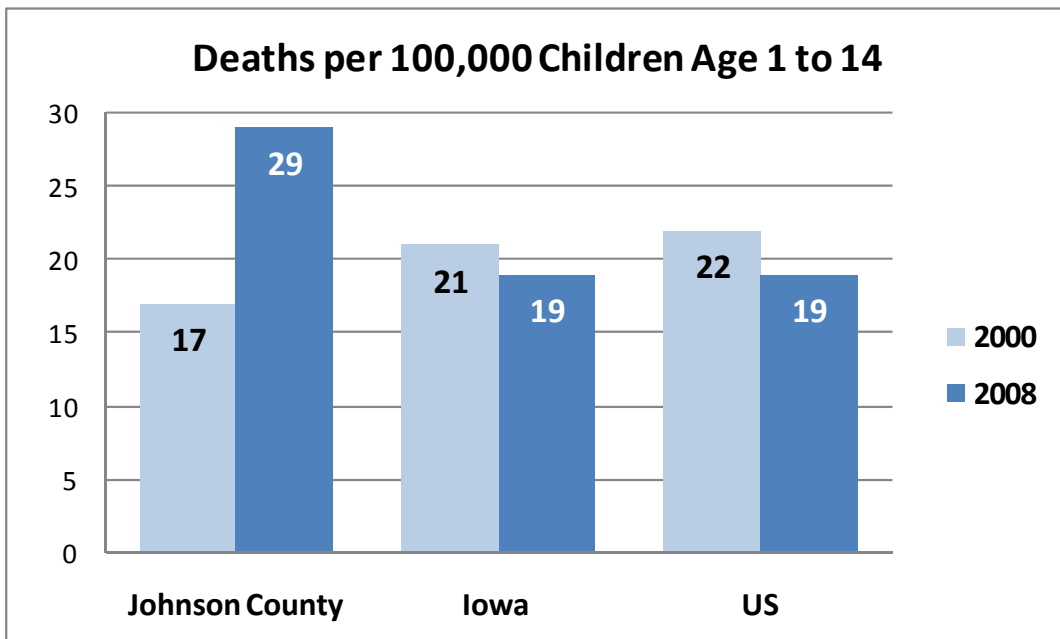
Source: Child and Family Policy Center, Iowa Kids Count, 2008 Data, at: <http://www.cfpciowa.org/page.php?id=43>

Infant and Child Mortality



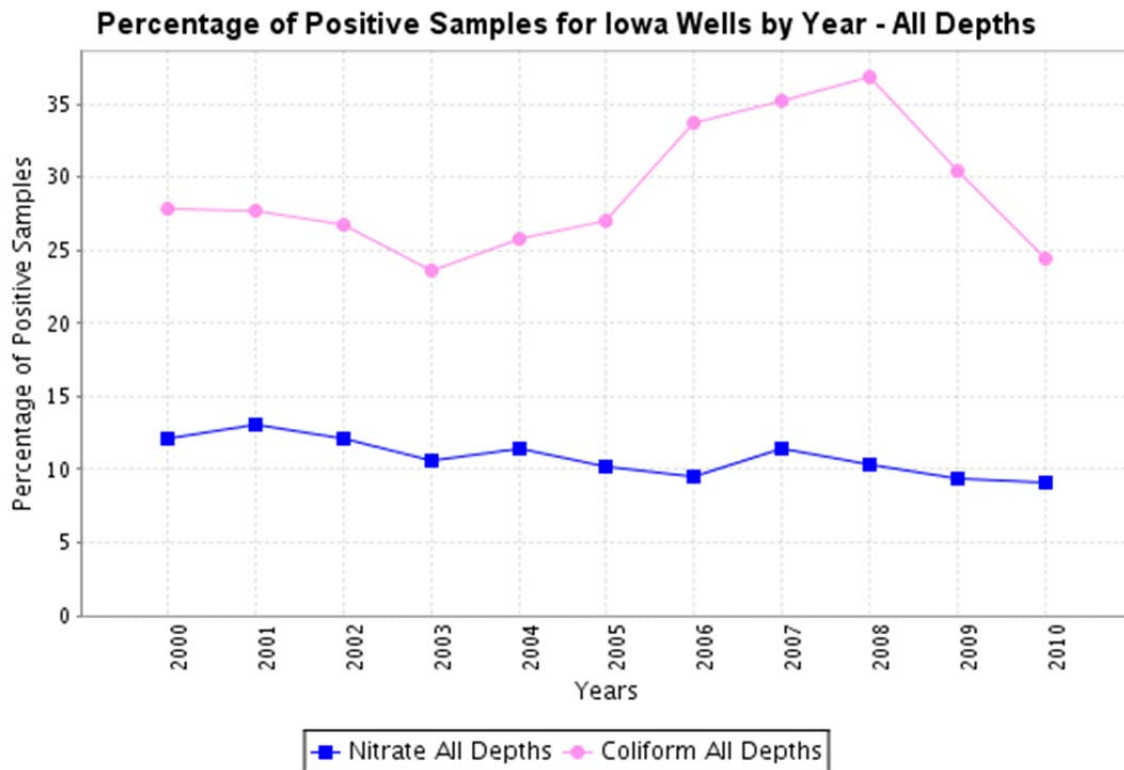
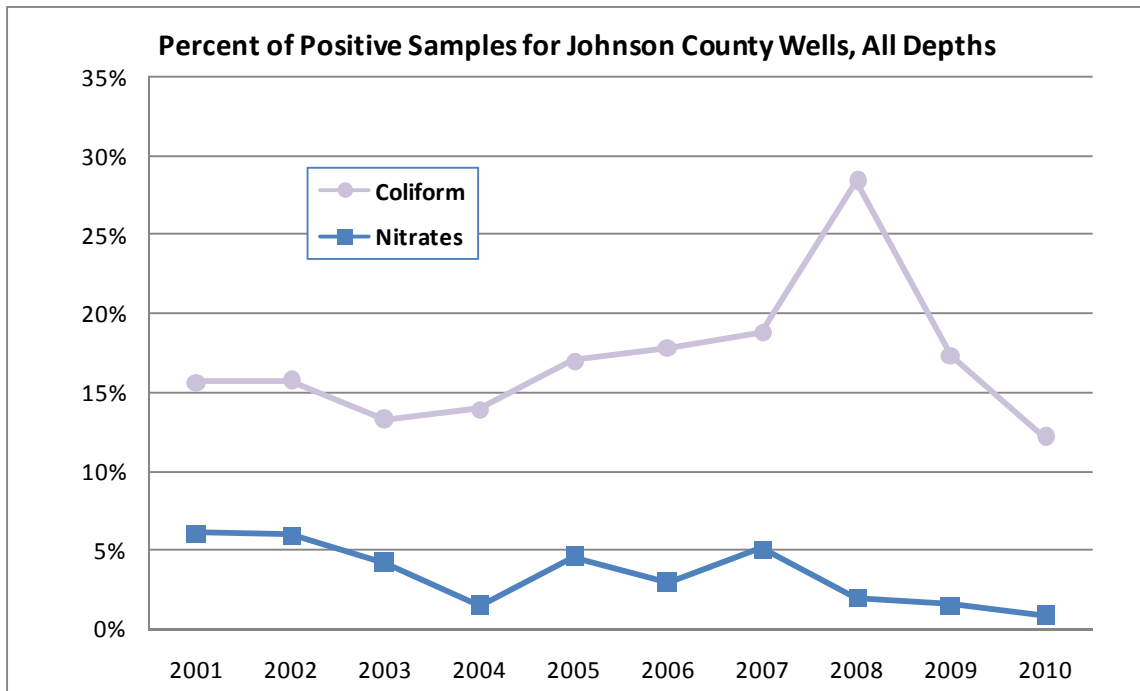
Note: U.S. Figure is for 2007 rather than 2008.

Source: Iowa Dept of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics of Iowa*, 2000 and 2008, at: http://www.idph.state.ia.us/apl/common/pdf/health_statistics/2008/vital_stats_2008.pdf



Source: Child and Family Policy Center, Iowa Kids Count, 2008 Data, at: <http://www.cfpciowa.org/page.php?id=43>

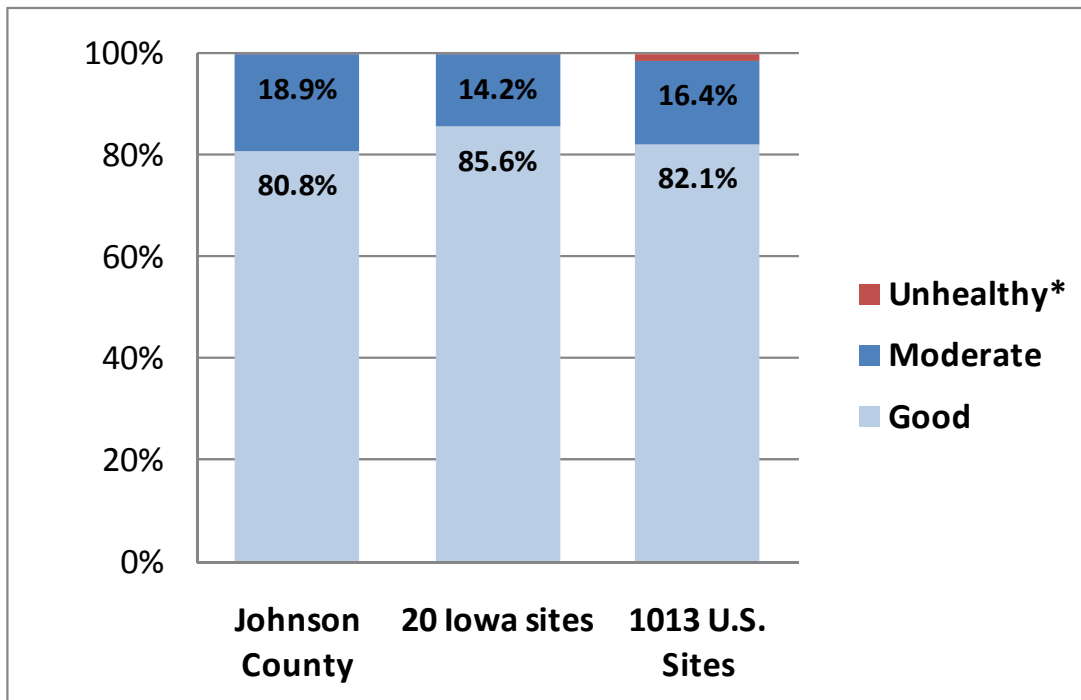
Water Quality: Safety of Drinking Water from Private Wells



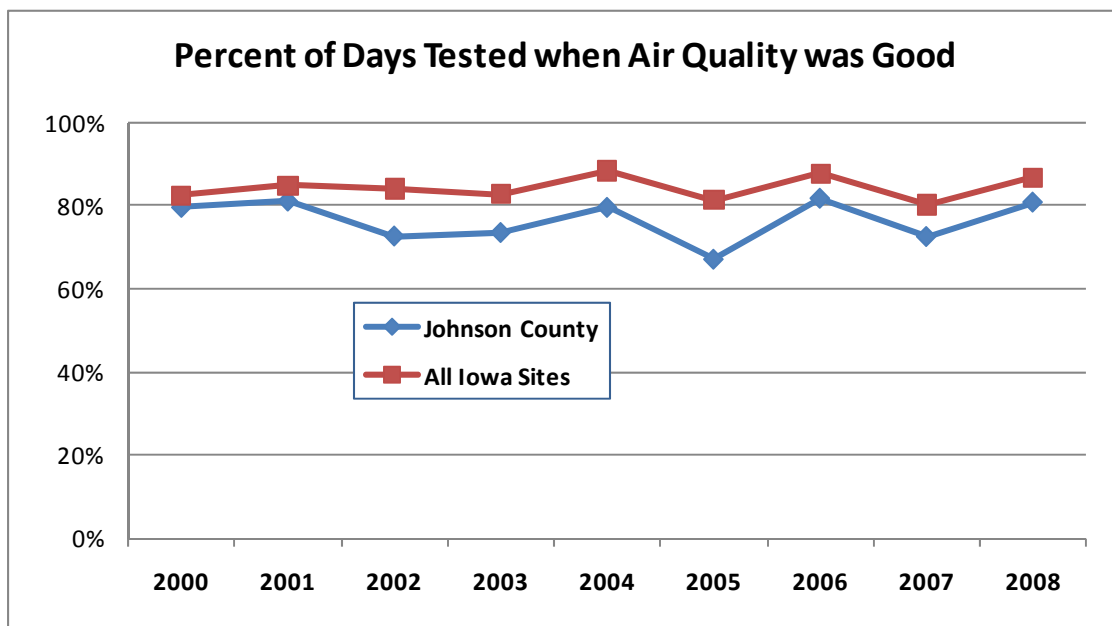
Source: University Hygienic Lab, University of Iowa, at: <https://www.uhl.uiowa.edu/webstats/Webstats?parameter=5>

Air Quality: Percent of Tested Days Air was Good, of Moderate Quality, or Unhealthy, 2008

Air quality monitoring results for 20 Iowa counties (generally, the most populous or urban counties) indicated that Johnson County air is generally good, though below the average of those counties, and rarely unhealthy. Since 2000, there has been no real trend in air quality in the county or in the state.



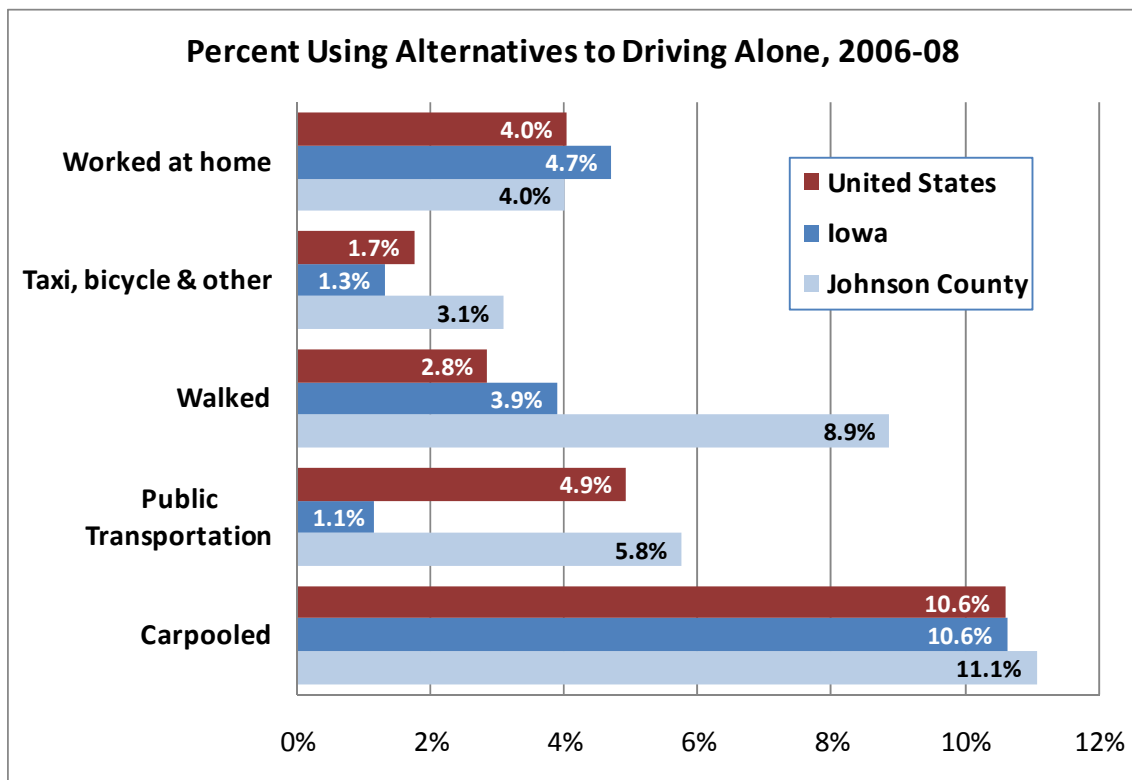
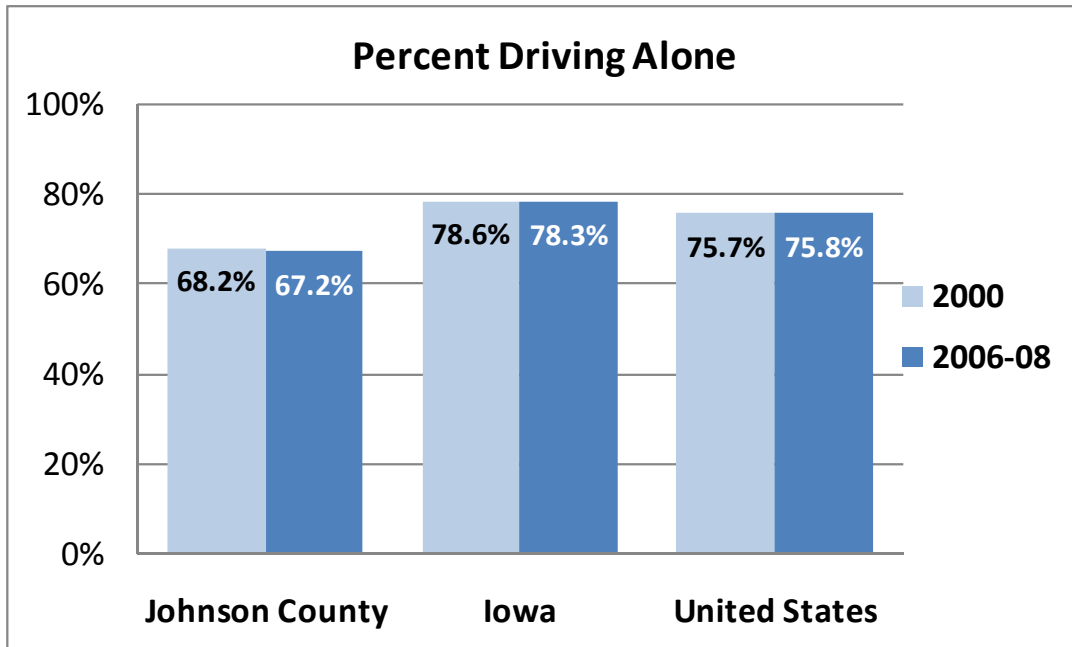
* Unhealthy for sensitive individuals or for all individuals.



Source: U.S. EPA: AirData, at <http://www.epa.gov/air/data/reports.html>

Means of Commuting to Work: All Workers age 16 or more

Johnson County residents are more likely to use alternatives to the private automobile than those in Iowa or the country as a whole, though there has been little increase in the use of alternatives between 2000 and the 2006-08 period. Johnson County residents in particular walk or take public transit at a rate twice the national average and three times the state average.



Source: U.S. Census, Census 2000, and American Community Survey 2006-08.